OVEMBER 20, 1948

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 64, NO. 7 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

St. Laurent Takes Over

MR St. Laurent has just become the twelfth prime minister of Canada since Confederation. The list is as follows:

1.	Macdonald, Sir J. A.	1867-73 1878-91
2.	Mackenzie, Alexander	1873-78
3.	Abbott, Sir J. J. C.	1891-92
4.	Thompson, Sir J. S. D.	1892-94
5.	Bowell, Sir M.	1894-96
6.	Tupper, Sir C.	1896
7.	Laurier, Sir W.	'96-1911
8.	Borden, Sir R. L.	1911-20
9.	Meighen, A.	1920-21 1926
10.	King, W. L. M.	1921-26 1926-30 1935-48
11.	Bennett, R. B.	1930-35
12.	St. Laurent, L. S.	1948-

Looking back over the list we can be thankful that Canada has had such able men to lead her. And we, the voters, can congratulate ourselves on giving them the support they needed to give us, in exchange, continuity and stability. bility.

Apart from six years of unsettlement in the 'nineties, and apart from Mr. Meighen's two appearances, every prime minister was in power for a term of more than four years. In fact some of the terms have been so long that only five of the men have left a deep impression.

Sir Charles Tupper, of course, left his mark, but it was during the years that he held a number of other ministries rather than in the few months when he was prime minister.

Like Sir Charles, Mr. St. Laurent has made his mark before arriving at the top — and we hope that he will stay at the top a bit longer than Sir Charles did. His stand on the conscription issue will go down as one of the most courageous acts in Canadian political history. Equally courageous, and perhaps even more important, has been his leadership, as Minister for External Affairs, towards the Union of Western Europe and towards the Atlantic Security Pact.

He is regarded in all parts and by all parties as a man of ability, integrity, and high purpose. It is impossible to find any group that does not honor him—save in his own country of Quebec. And we doubt whether the group there that talks so loudly against him and his policies will really carry the province when the time for a federal election comes around.

Born to be King

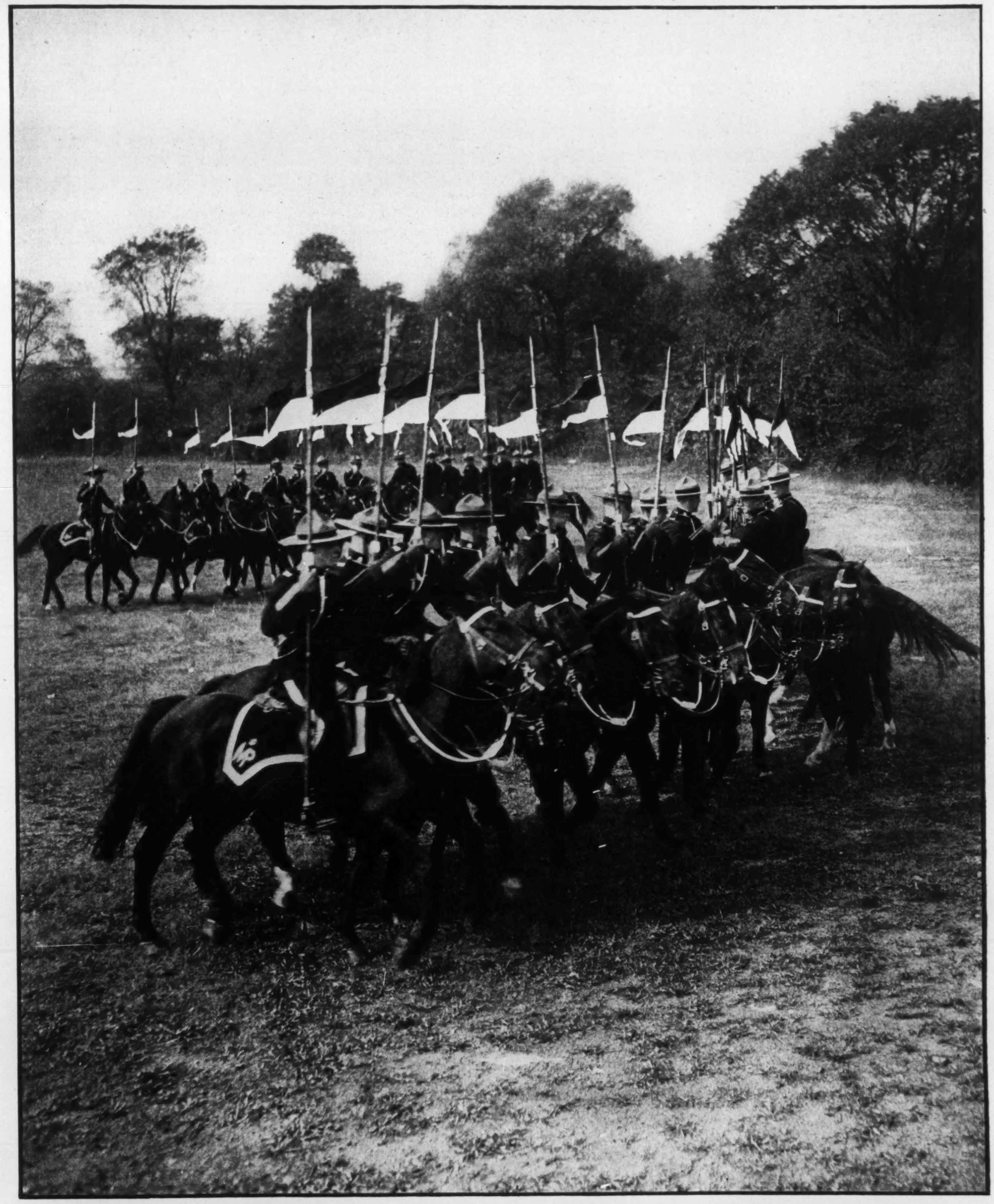
IN these days of change and decay we need, more than ever before, the ancient values and the steady virtues that are now enshrined in the Monarchy. And because we need these things so much our demands on the time and strength of the members of the Royal Family are very great. Gone are the settled days in the middle of the reign of Queen Victoria when a sovereign could make no public appearance for weeks or even months on end. What, then, can we wish for our Princess and for Prince Philip now that their first child has safely arrived?

We hope that they will not have to spend so much time being royal that they will not have any time left to be a family. We hope that they will enjoy their little son as only the parents of a baby boy can enjoy him. And what better start in life than this can we wish for the lad who's born to be King?

Howe, Drew, and Hydro

UNTIL the end of last week the shortage of electric power in Ontario was still largely a local affair. In Toronto it had been argued back and forth by the *Globe and Mail* and the *Star*, but the readers of those two journals are

(Continued on Page Five)



FIRST POSTWAR APPEARANCE in Canada of the famous musical ride of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is at this week's Royal Winter Fair. Two units may be formed for 1949 events.

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Rayon Industry In Canada Will Soon Be Self-Supporting

Story By Gilbert Martin **Pictures By Malak**

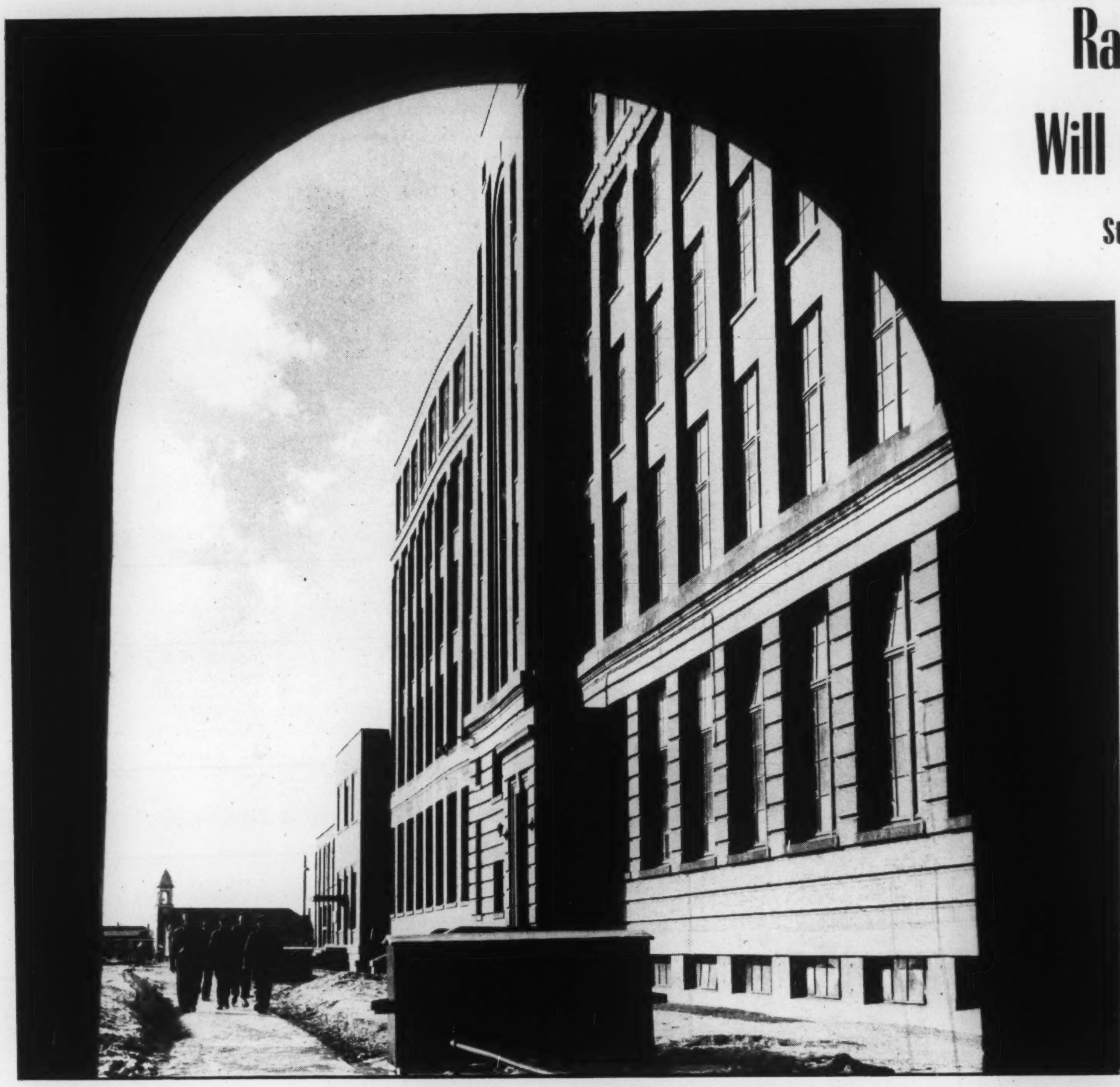
REMARKABLE even in a country that has witnessed some stirring examples of industrial expansion is the growth in Canada of the industry devoted to the production of rayon and nylon yarns, the processing of rayon, nylon and silk yarns, and the manufacture of broad and narrow fabrics of these and other materials.

The modern history of this industry in Canada dates back to 1922 when the first mill for manufacturing broad silk fabrics was established in Cowansville, Quebec. Today the industry directly employs 15,000 workers in plants in 38 Canadian municipalities and has an investment of more than $50 millions in plant and machinery.

That first silk weaving mill in 1922 encouraged other such undertakings, and by 1927 these mills had begun the swing towards the newer rayon fabrics for which there was a growing demand. By 1932 the yardage of these fabrics exceeded that of silk, and in 1933 the proportion had jumped to three to one.

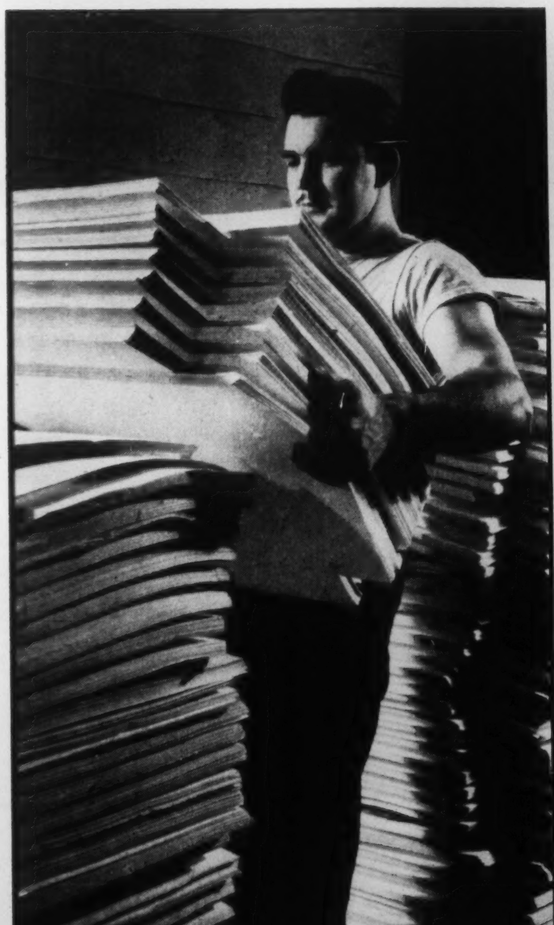
Production of woven rayon fabrics in Canada averaged 43,500,000 yards annually in the years 1936-39 and was almost 90 million yards in 1947. The story of nylon is somewhat similar, statistics showing that Canadian women use each year 7.5 pairs of full fashioned hose, as against 6.3 pairs in 1936 and most of these are made of nylon.

TO UNDERSTAND one of the most recent and most important developments in this field, it is necessary first to know something of rayon itself. Cellulose, the basis of rayon found in wood pulp, is turned into rayon filament yarns or staple fibres from which fabrics and yarns are made. Filament yarn requires no



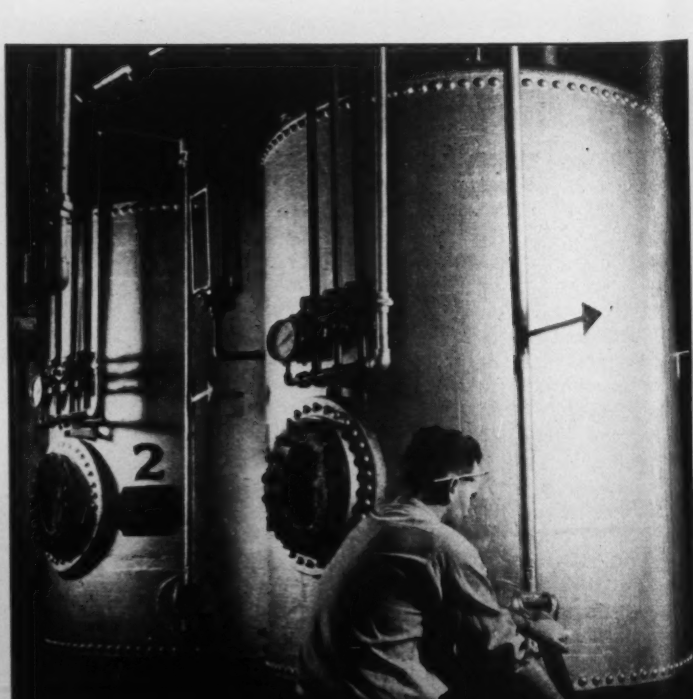
1. Production and processing of rayon and nylon yarns in Canada employ 15,000. Courtaulds (above) at Cornwall, one of largest firms in this industry, produces viscose rayon; Canadian Celanese makes acetate type.

2. From trees to rayon. Cellulose, the basis of rayon, is readily available in wood pulp.

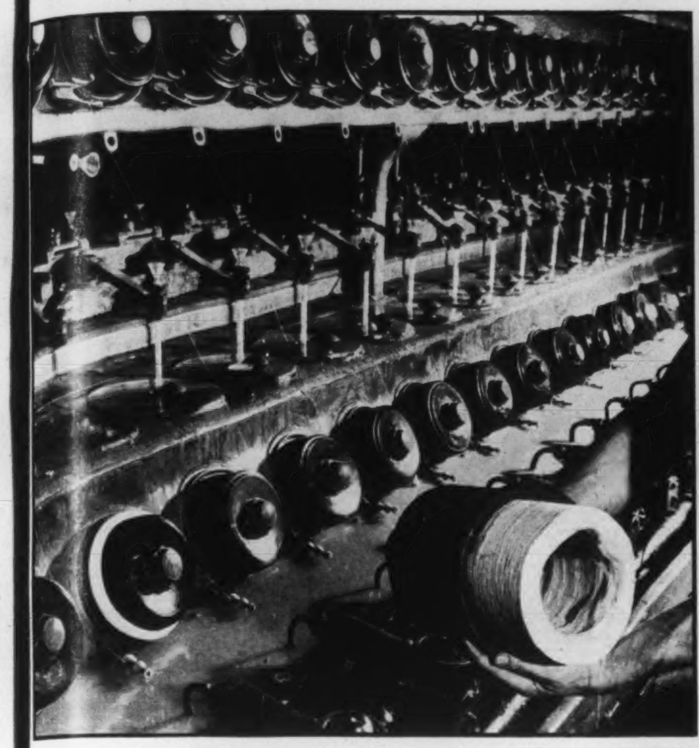


3. In making viscose rayon, sheets of white pulp are steeped in . . .

4. . . . a caustic soda bath, dried, then caustic pressed out. Now called alkali cellulose, sheets are next . . .



5. . . . shredded. After churning and mixing, pulp becomes viscose, a syrupy, brown liquid.



6. Viscose liquid is forced through thread-like holes into an acid bath where it forms into rayon yarn and is drawn into rotating pot to become a "cake" of rayon filament.

further important manipulation before being used in weaving or knitting or other textile processes. Staple fibre is, roughly, filament yarn cut or ruptured into short lengths and is adaptable for spinning into yarn by various methods used for other fibres, either as wholly spun rayon or in mixtures with other fibres. There are two types of rayon staple fibre used in Canada; acetate staple and viscose staple.

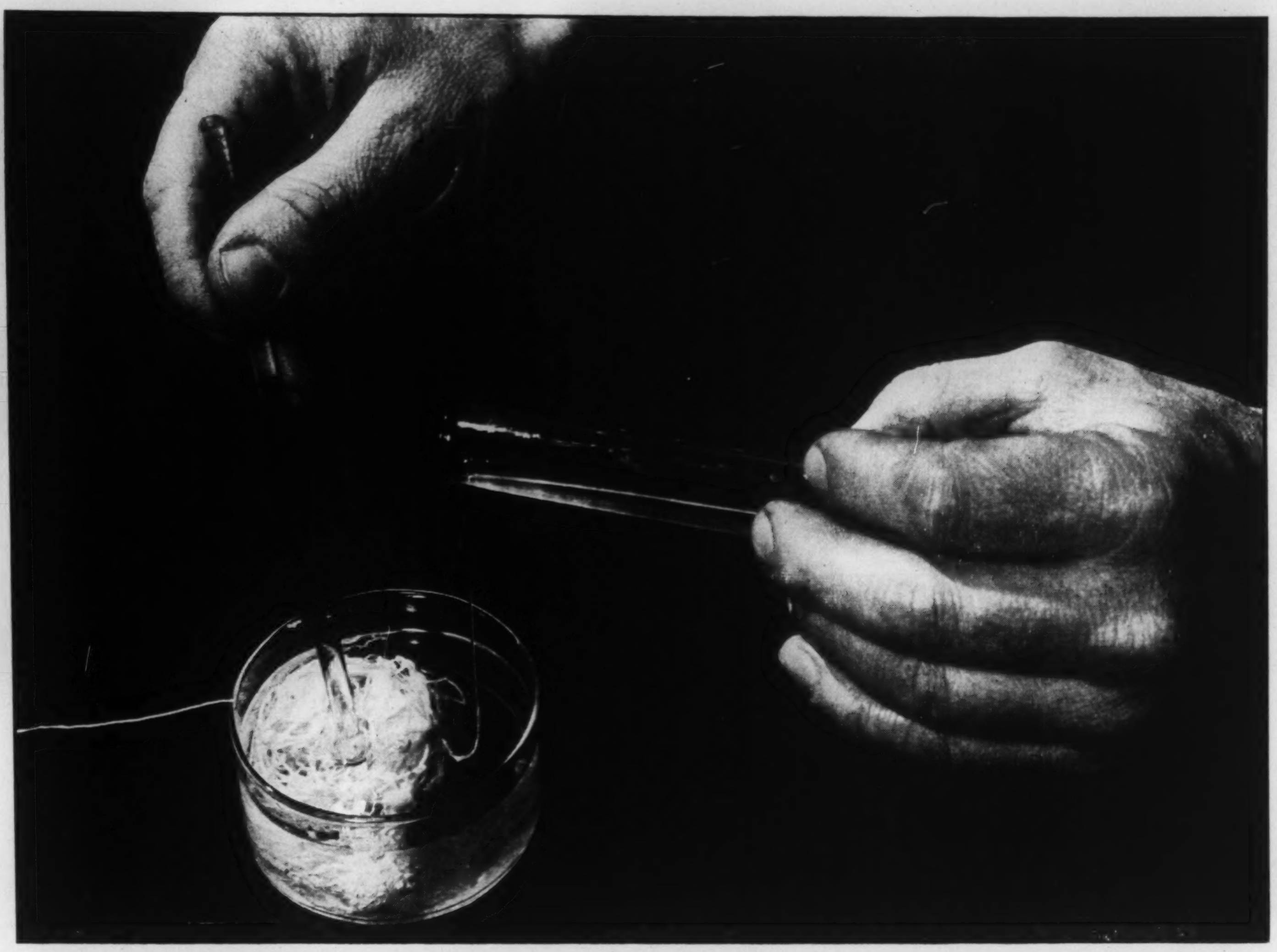
But until now a large portion of the staple fibre used in these goods has been imported, mostly from the U.S. and Britain, some from Germany and Italy. Thus the industry was dependent to a large extent on outside producers and was forced to pay whatever price these countries asked.

Steps were taken towards making the industry 100 per cent Canadian, however, with the start of production of acetate staple here nearly two years ago. Equipment is now being installed for production of large quantities of the other type, viscose staple fibre, and manufacturers are looking forward to the day not too far hence when imports of staple fibre will largely be replaced by Canadian supplies.

CANADA'S rayon industry is thoroughly capable of supplying the normal domestic demand for finished goods, as is evidenced by the fact that of the annual consumption only about one-eigth is imported—mostly novelty goods—while exports have increased from 500,000 yards in 1936 to almost 8,000,000 yards in 1947.

Although the rayon industry at present is mainly located in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritimes, the spread to the Western provinces is under way. Wages paid rayon workers compare favorably with those of the rest of Canada's vast primary textile industry, rated by I.L.O. as being alone with the U.S. industry in the world's highest-paying textile group.

9. Rayon is also made into hanks. Canada's rayon industry is capable of supplying domestic demand.



7. This picture shows clearly the transformation of liquid viscose into rayon thread. The liquid, meeting the acid, solidifies and is drawn out as a yarn. Until now most rayon staple fibre had to be imported.

10. Instead of hanks, these rayon filaments, after careful inspection, will be wound into cones.

8. Cakes of rayon yarn are wrapped in cotton covers (above), washed, bleached and dried in six days.

11. Rayon chiffon in this gown is but one of 300 uses. Exports of piece goods were 8,000,000 yards in 1947.

Ottawa View

Mackenzie King's Era

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THIS week the Mackenzie King era came to its official end. It has lasted longer and been more studded with momentous events and developments than any earlier period in our political life. The only period with which it can be compared was the span of 24 years which began with the proclamation of Confederation and ended with the death of Sir John A. Macdonald. And without detracting one particle from the achievement of that Grand Old Man, whose vision and audacity in building the foundations of the Canadian Nation cannot easily be overpraised, the Canada which has evolved since 1921 towers in influence and might far above the uneasy aggregation of provinces which even Laurier, a few months after Sir John A.'s death, thought to be moving swiftly toward complete disintegration.

It has been Mackenzie King's privilege to be associated with the emergence of Canada as one of the most prosperous and powerful of the "Middle Nations" of the world. It is difficult to write about a political leader without some elements of partisanship, for or against, creeping in. No man has been more maligned, or for that matter, more underestimated in his day, than the retiring Prime Minister. Many eminent Canadians today still regard him as little more than a lucky and pusillanimous opportunist, under the thumb of the Catholic Church and the Quebec contingent. He has been hated and adored. When the political asperities have softened away, the historians will be able to make a more objective appraisal. My own guess will be that they will not be able to deny him the elements of great statesmanship.

The day has not yet come for such a detached evaluation. But it is a natural gesture this week, before turning to greet the new Prime Minister and to examine his new Ministry, to cast a look back at the Chief who, for a longer period than any other Canadian, has been given the post of First Minister. The story of Mackenzie King has been told many times, and will be told many times more, and it is difficult to say anything new or unexpected about him. There are, however, personal impressions, and if such are ever justified, this is the occasion.

I first heard Mackenzie King speak in the election campaign of 1925, in the Grand Theatre at Kingston, as one of many undergraduates of Queen's who had turned out to hear the Prime Minister. I confess that his election speech left little impression upon me. What I do remember with astonishing vividness is my first personal meeting with him four years later, when I had come to Ottawa as the parliamentary correspondent of The Toronto *Star*. I can still see his face, see the lively, friendly glitter of his eye, and hear the sincere cordiality of his voice, on that occasion.

Not In That Pattern

This, is, perhaps, a too tedious introduction to my theme. Mackenzie King grew on me, if I can use the expression without seeming impudent. There is not a great deal about him that is immediately spectacular or imposing. He has little of the grand manner: the chivalrous or dashing presence, the commanding stature, the histrionic sweep, the magniloquent voice. No Celtic fire or lambent poetry appears in his parliamentary discourse. I used to find his speeches, whether heard or read afterwards in Hansard, very businesslike, thorough, cautious, sometimes platitudinous, sometimes pedestrian. As an admirer I used to squirm at what seemed his sophistries and evasions, his amorphousness and tortuosity. Like most young men, I wanted a leader to be direct and forthright, even if he was sometimes wrong. But Mackenzie King was not built in that pattern.

He came to power in a country of great diversity and contradiction, and he was moulded by its needs. He had begun his official life as a conciliator and an intermediary, and became a master of the art of insinuating himself adroitly between rival factions. Seeking to offend nobody, he was always in danger of never thoroughly pleasing anybody, and certainly he never struck out dramatically against the broad current of Canadian public opinion. I used to think this was not only very dull but even faintly contemptuous and even unprincipled. Now I know that Mackenzie King's objectives were almost invariably lofty ones, and that his manner was one largely imposed upon him by the never-absent need of ingratiating himself with enough divergent groups to be able to command a majority and to divide his opposition. He became in time the most astute and sagacious party tactician in Canadian political history, and if at times the detail of how he retained power seemed unlovely and unadmirable, he would probably be content to be judged by the results.

A writer in a Canadian paper a few days ago sketched the Prime Minister as an old-fashioned Victorian bachelor who read Browning and meticulously kept the Sabbath, a fussy and sentimental Whig who had been very lucky in his political timing. Such an interpretation misses entirely the core of greatness in the man. Mackenzie King drew from his Christian upbringing a conviction which is close to the heart of the democratic liberal faith: the conviction that man is an immortal spirit as well as an educated animal, that the dignity of the individual is a supreme value of life not to be imperilled by any promise of material advancement offered through the State.

His love for mankind and his indignation at man's exploitation of man can be read clear and strong in his career, long before he had any intention of entering political life; and it seems to have burned clear and vigorous all through the later years. Many political leaders are motivated almost exclusively by personal ambition and vanity: no doubt Mackenzie King has had his share of these, but even when he was a schoolboy—as I know from the testimony of one or two of his classmates,—his essential democracy and recognition of the sacredness of human personality stood out.

Contrast With A Rival

I could not help contrasting the first impressions of Mackenzie King, nearly twenty years ago, with first impressions of his political rival, the Conservative leader who a few months later was to be Prime Minister of Canada for five fateful years.

But after making due allowance for this difference, there was a most instructive contrast between the manner in which Mackenzie King always met newsmen like myself, and the brusque, sometimes arrogant and even bullying reaction which was the usual thing when we went to see Mr. Bennett. The latter was noted for his philanthropies, and it should in all fairness be stressed how many charitable things he was always doing behind a veil of great secrecy. But a man's greeting to his fellow man is something of a token of his inner convictions, and Mackenzie King was not only unfailingly courteous, he was something much more, he was genuinely friendly as well, in a warm, radiating way which could not be faked by the most consummate actor.

Power When Aroused

And I found, too, that while over the space of the years Mackenzie King's official addresses had become patchworks,—the lootings of innumerable files pieced together in an imposing and often tiring mosaic, for the record, and to serve as an arsenal for party—there was in him a potential oratory of tremendous moral conviction and power. When he threw away his manuscript, or when, as happened very infrequently, he was aroused beyond endurance by some onslaught, he rose above the methodical pedestrianism of his set speeches to heights of eloquent indignation and denunciation. Indeed, on such rare occasions his oratory was the most powerful I have ever heard.

Mackenzie King brought into public life a theory of economics and of public welfare which was lofty and appropriate for its own time, and his story is largely that of an attempt to push forward with infinite patience and ingenuity to such an objective. Not until 1935 did he enjoy a really solid majority in the House, and then he was almost immediately handicapped by the dark shadows of war sweeping over Europe. It had been said of him that considerable as were his qualities for a country at peace, he would fail utterly as a leader of Canada at war. Remarkably enough, those very qualities of friendliness with neighbors, his consummate skills of conciliation and compromise, his moral fervor, and his innate sense of destiny, which no one had denied him, but which were thought quite inadequate in war, carried him through the darkest days in Canadian history with amazing strength and serenity. And while no one would suggest that the record of Canada at war in 1939-45 was his own especial triumph, it is difficult to believe that the great achievements of this country in hostilities and in the difficult era of postwar adjustment would have been possible if a great man had not been leading the country at the time.

ROYAL GREAT-GRANDMOTHER. Among the first to visit Buckingham Palace after the birth of a "lovely boy" to Princess Elizabeth was Queen Mary, greeted by cheers.

Passing Show

THE White House is reported to be falling down, and the Republicans say that it is due to the extraordinary tenants who have been living in it for sixteen years and are now coming back for four more.

•

What is this uproar about the Liberals getting their Dominion ministers from the provinces? Where did the Conservatives get George Drew?

•

There seems to be talk of prohibiting polls. We don't want to go that far, but a nice heavy poll tax when they go wrong might help.

•

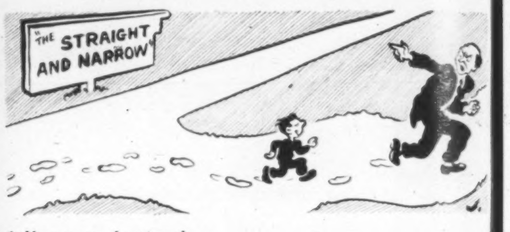
Montrealers complain that the imported Danish butter is fishy. The whole butter situation is fishy.

•

It occurs to us that if a Red Dean were not a Dean he would be just a Red.

•

We always expect our children to follow our advice. Unfortunately they always seem to



follow us instead.

•

Mr. Drew is critical of citizens who fail to exercise their franchise. So, we hear, is Mr. Dewey.

•

Russia is called by geopoliticians the Heartland, and by the rest of us the Have-a-Heartland.

•

Britain is busy nationalizing steel when it ought to be steel-izing the nation.

•

Canada's Prime Minister is to have a house to live in. Which raises the question, how can he be evicted under the Rental Control if he ceases to be Prime Minister?

•

Canadians should drink more milk, say the health people. All right, but they'll have to raise more cows. You can't get milk by turning a switch.

•

The new Hydro motto is: You press the button, the light takes a rest.

•

Lucy says wives should be reasonable in their demands on Santa Claus. They shouldn't ask for both a trip to Florida *and* a new fur coat.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL .... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER .... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK .... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling, Business Manager; C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager; J. F. Foy, Circulation Director.

Vol. 64, No. 7 Whole No. 2900

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

so used to their continual bickering that the power shortage seemed to be just one more bone of contention.

Now, however, Mr. Howe has taken the matter into the federal field. He says that lack of rain has little to do with the situation and blames it all on Mr. Drew. Perhaps the Liberals are sorry that they have lost their chance to oppose Mr. Drew in the Carleton by-election on December 20. Rightly or wrongly Mr. Drew is going to be a much-blamed man in the months—and years—that lie ahead.

For the power shortage is very bad and is sure to get a good deal worse. It is irritating for people in their homes but it is serious for industry, for labor,—and for rearmament. Mr. Howe, who is still responsible for buying supplies for the armed forces in addition to his wider responsibilities for Trade and Commerce, does not seem to be exaggerating the *effects* of the shortage. They may amount to a catastrophe, not only for Ontario but for the whole country.

When it comes to *causes* the case is far less clear. We have been following the political charges and counter-charges which have surrounded and befogged the whole issue and we shall soon be publishing the first of a series of articles intended to clarify it. We are not anxious to take a hasty or premature view on so serious a matter, but we have already become convinced that the people of Canada are not likely to be satisfied with any explanation other than one given by an impartial Royal Commission.

Taxing the Manse

WHEN you get to the cancellation of the cancellation of the cancellation of a tax-ruling you have got the tax system and the tax payers pretty confused. Yet this, as the November issue of the *Canadian Chartered Accountant* points out, is just what has happened on the question whether the manse, which a church supplies for a clergyman to live in and which he occupies rent-free, should be included as part of his income for tax purposes.

We are not greatly concerned about whether the manse is taxed or not,—there are good arguments on both sides—but we are concerned that the law should be clear and permanent.

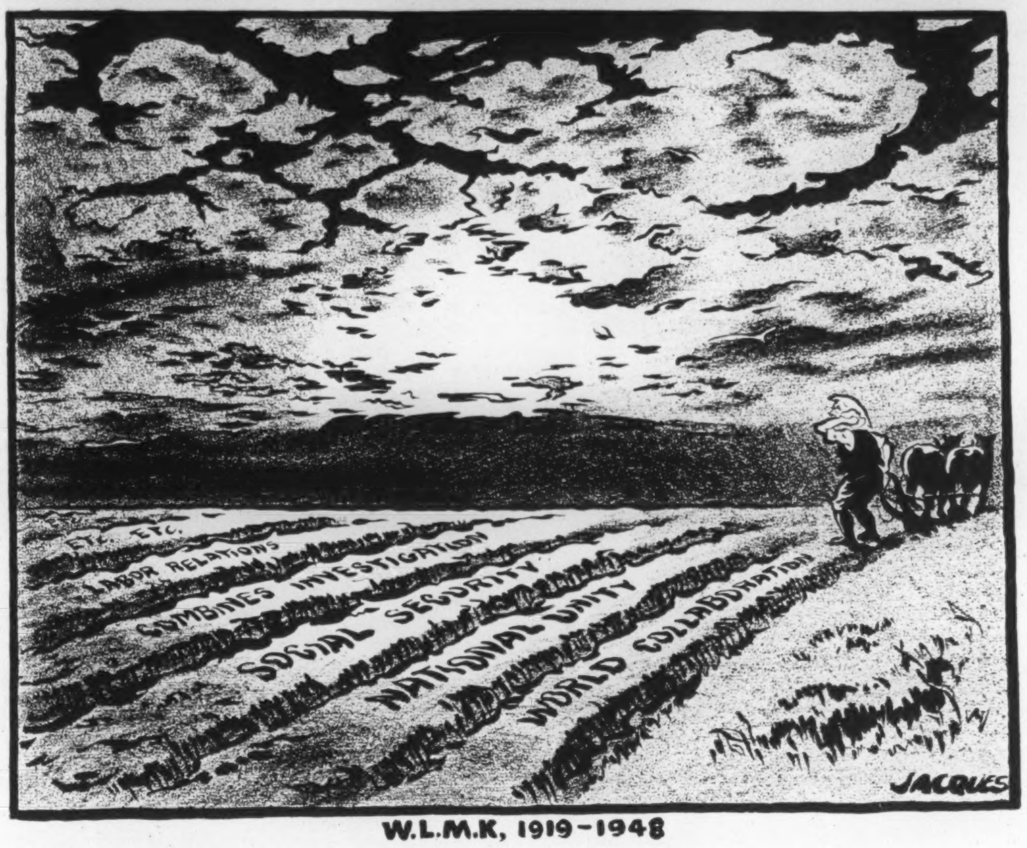
Three things are needed. The statute law itself should be drawn as clearly as possible, it should then be subject to interpretation by the courts (which are likely in the long run to be far more consistent than a group of officials in the Income Tax Department), and access to the courts should be relatively quick and cheap. On all three counts the situation is getting better. But there is still lots of room for improvement. For instance, why has the Tax Appeal Board, provided for by law two and a half years ago, not yet been appointed?

Harry Hopkins and Us

THE experts will no doubt pick up many new and important details from Mr. Robert Sherwood's new biography of Harry Hopkins. It is called "Roosevelt and Hopkins—An Intimate History" (Musson, $6) and is based partly on Mr. Sherwood's personal contacts with both men in the White House and partly on Hopkins' papers to which he has had free access. But the general reader will be chiefly impressed by the sweep of the story how the United States came into and through the war and by the skill and sympathy of the writer. It is at once the most readable and the most revealing of the books on Roosevelt and the men around him.

Just at this time, when a new lend-lease program is in the making, it is fascinating to recall how the first one was born. Roosevelt began his press conference as usual: "I don't think there is any particular news . . ." But then the plan gradually unfolded. "What I am trying to do is to eliminate the dollar sign . . . Let me give you an illustration. Suppose my neighbor's house catches fire, and I have a length of garden hose . . ." With the world in its present smouldering state the words could have been spoken yesterday.

It is interesting to find (in the index) that St. Pierre and Miquelon are mentioned three times, at each point in connection with the "invasion" of the islands by the Free French—interesting in comparison with the number of times that Canada is mentioned, which is not once! Mr. Mackenzie King ranks equally with St. Pierre and Miquelon; he is referred to once in connection with those islands, once as attending the Pacific Council in Washington, and once as the host at the Quebec Conference.



W.L.M.K, 1919-1948

It looks as if the only way we shall ever get any attention from the United States is if we drop a bomb (preferably atomic) on one of their cities (preferably Chicago). According to the child psychologists this is just the sort of thing that little people can be expected to do if they find themselves continually neglected by big people; obviously we could not be held responsible for our behavior. Look out, Chicago; here we come!

"All Aid Short of War"?

IN 1940 and 1941 the United States followed a policy of "all aid short of war" in an attempt to give limited support to Britain and the other Commonwealth countries that were actually fighting Hitler. But the policy of helping without getting hurt was not good enough. The Americans learned to their cost at Pearl Harbor that war cannot be fought by halves.

Yet Mr. Ivan Sabourin, the leader of the Progressive Conservatives in Quebec, now expresses "unequivocal opposition" to any commitment that would bind this country to fight in another war. As reported in the Montreal *Herald*, he suggests that, if Russia attacks the United States, it may be possible for us to stay out and "build up our resources in a way even more suitable to the U.S. cause."

This seems to us not only a very dangerous line to be following, but directly contrary to the resolution on Western Union that was passed with the support of Mr. Sabourin's own delegation at the P.C. convention last month. The resolution reads, "In the present crisis Canada should give its strongest support to the concept and establishment of the Western Defensive Union of Nations." Now Mr. Sabourin comes along and says we should give it, not the full support of the Atlantic Security Pact which Mr. St. Laurent has been urging on us, but merely all aid short of war.

As our leading article on page 6 shows, there is a lot of isolationism still in Quebec, and we can understand the position of Mr. Sabourin in regard to his own province. But where does he stand in regard to his party, and where does his party stand in regard to him?

Need for First Aid

IN THIS new and dangerous world of omnipresent mechanization there are few things much more urgently needed than a wide diffusion of knowledge of the arts of "first aid" in the event of accident. A million persons have been trained in Canada—seventy thousand of them in a single year—in first aid or home nursing by the St. John Ambulance, which has national headquarters at Ottawa and provincial headquarters in the chief cities of the nine provinces. The Order of St. John is the officially recognized first aid instructor in all the countries of the Commonwealth of Nations, and performs in addition many other functions connected with the preservation of health and the avoidance and mitigation of accidents. We heartily endorse the appeal which it is at present making for financial support for its work all over Canada.

What Goes Up . . .

ALMOST ANYONE—employer, or trade unionist, or farmer, or white-collar worker—would agree that nothing can go up forever. Prices and wages and incomes must some day reach their peak and turn downwards. This does not mean that we must necessarily go through another slump like the nineteen-thirties or that prices and wages must go back to 1932—only that the upward trend that has gone on for nearly ten years without interruption will come to an end.

Ten years is a long time—time enough to form a lot of habits, good and bad. Some of the habits we have got into, without knowing it, were pointed out by Mr. J. C. Adams in his speech to the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers. "There are a great many employers in Canada whose sole experience of collective bargaining has been that every time they meet with their negotiating committee they have granted a wage increase. Conversely, there are thousands of workers whose only knowledge of collective bargaining is that every time their organizing committee meets the boss, it comes back with a raise."

Some day the Alice-in-Wonderland race of inflation will end—a race in which everyone chases everyone else around in a circle and nobody wins. Then we shall have to get back to collective bargaining, old style, in which a firm's ability to pay wages was reasonably clear and wage rates that went up and up came to a sad and sudden stop when everyone, bosses and workers alike, had to look for other jobs.

Losses to Canada

TWO valuable contributors to the current literature of information and culture in Canada, both of whom have been occasionally represented in SATURDAY NIGHT, have been cut off from their activities by death since our last issue. One of them, Delano Dexter Calvin, was a scion of an old Canadian family with roots on this continent dating back many generations. The other, Lothar Richter, was in his earlier years a public servant of high standing in Germany under the Weimar Republic, and came to Canada when it became apparent that neither freedom nor justice could be maintained under the Nazi regime.

Mr. Calvin, a member of the Garden Island shipbuilding family, had the easy pen of an accomplished essayist, and a lively interest in the history of the Kingston district and of Queen's University. He wrote the official volume on the university for the centenary celebrations of 1941, and with T. R. Glover, the famous Cambridge (and Queen's) educationist, a volume of essays on the Kingston district under the title "A Corner of Empire"; and the *Queen's Quarterly* was often enlivened by the charming word-pictures at which he was adept.

Dr. Richter, who was cut off in the fullness of his activities at Dalhousie University by a motor accident, was already a leading authority on socio-economic problems when he came to Canada in 1934. He became the director of the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie, and editor of the *Journal of Public Affairs* which has been extremely useful in increasing the interest of the academic world in the practical problems of government and of community management. His death at fifty-four is a severe blow to this important work, but we feel confident that he had time to train up a group of successors and that the work he inaugurated will be effectively carried on.

Mr. Drew Goes East

AS Mr. Drew rolls through the Maritime Provinces he seems to be leaving behind him a good deal of enthusiasm in Progressive Conservative circles. This is what a party leader should do. He cannot be expected to make a lot of new converts to the party by means of a couple of speeches—especially not in the Maritimes where it often takes the best part of a generation to change the direction of a vote. But, by raising the converted to a high pitch of enthusiasm, he can set them to work on the long job of making new converts and, when the time comes, on the equally important job of getting people to the polling-booths.

At the beginning of his tour Mr. Drew made it clear that he was seeking advice rather than giving it, so his speeches have not made any startling proposals. He has, naturally in those parts, found people ready to agree that it is dangerous to give too much power to Ottawa. His tour has not improved his knowledge of history—in Charlottetown he suggested that his view on the proper division of powers between the Dominion and provincial governments was the same as that of the Fathers of Confederation on the occasion of their famous meeting there—but if he can understand the problems of the present, people are not likely to bother too much about the past.

In Nova Scotia Mr. Drew took part in the provincial party convention that chose Mr. Robert L. Stanfield as the new leader. At the age of 34 Mr. Stanfield already has behind him an excellent record in the practice of law. He also has some personal knowledge of the horrors of bureaucracy for he served a term as Regional Enforcement Officer for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Mr. Drew is now returning to Central Canada to contest a by-election in the traditionally Conservative riding of Carleton on December 20. And after that—the West.

The Last Niche

A FRIEND of ours said the other day that he thought Franklin Roosevelt was the best President of the United States that Canada ever had, and we remembered this remark last week when we read that Mr. Attlee and Mr. Churchill had unveiled a stone plaque in Westminster Abbey to Roosevelt's memory. It is the first time, apparently, that the former head of a foreign nation has been so honored, and we feel sure that all Canadians will agree that the honor is fitting.

Our only regret was that the niche where the Roosevelt plaque has been set was the last one left in the Abbey. *That niche belonged to Mr. Churchill* and Mr. Attlee should not have let him give it away.

ON EXTINCTION

("It is estimated that only about thirty whooping cranes now survive."—News item.)

FULL many a naturalist has peered in vain
  Into the skies o'er prairie and savannah
 For specimens of *Grus americana*,
The rare, ungainly, red-faced Whooping Crane;
And why she blares her trumpet-like refrain,
 And why she hides her eggs from human sight
 And why she keeps her neck outstretched in flight,
The ornithologist cannot explain.

Augment, O Whooping Crane, thy dwindling flock!
 Else it is written, thine the awful fate
  Of these pale victims of Time's horrid sickle:
The Wingless Moa, the Great Icelandic Auk,
 The sirloin steak at sixty cents a plate,
  The steaming cup of coffee for a nickel.

J. E. P.

In A Red War Quebec Nationalists May Argue Case For Isolation

By W. E. GREENING

Where would Quebec nationalists stand in a war between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.? On the surface it would appear that Canadian participation in a U.S.-U.K. alliance against Russia would receive full Quebec support. But Mr. W. E. Greening, who has written previous articles for SATURDAY NIGHT, says that, contrary to what most Canadians expect, the nationalist and isolationist line will again be prominent. Fear of domination by the United States is even stronger than the old fear of England and her imperial wars.

Although the writer points out that such nationalist opinion is by no means indicative of total Quebec feeling, it will still present a problem for Mr. St. Laurent when he proposes all-out Canadian support of the military cooperation program of the Western powers.

IN THE present international crisis, the attitude of the French Canadian nationalists towards Canadian participation in armed conflict between the Western powers and the Soviet Union seems, on the surface, fairly easy to predict. In no region of Canada is detestation of the Soviet Union and of world Communism stronger and more intense than in the province of Quebec. Ever since the October Revolution of 1917 the Catholic clergy of that province have attacked the Soviet Union as the home of godless atheism and of subversive and anti-Catholic doctrines which aim at the complete destruction of the family and of private property.

During the period of the Second World War, between the German invasion of Russia and VJ-Day when Russia was officially our ally, this criticism was considerably soft pedalled. The higher Catholic authorities took the stand that in the crisis of the war the doctrines of Nazism constituted a greater and more serious menace to civilization and Christianity than those of Communism. But the Russian alliance was certainly never really popular in the province of Quebec, and since the Russian espionage revelations of January 1946, these attacks on the whole Soviet system have greatly increased in intensity.

Political Weapon

Maurice Duplessis, ever since he first became premier of the province in 1936, has made anti-Communism one of his most effective and popular political weapons. He has continually emphasized the fact that as long as he is at the head of affairs in Quebec, Communist doctrines will stand no chance of propagation there. He has recently justified his "padlock" legislation by claiming that he was the first among Canadian public men to see the Communist menace in Canada and to take effective measures to deal with it.

The nationalist Bloc Populaire group, which was so vocal in its opposition to conscription in the latter years of the war, is exceedingly anti-Communist and anti-Soviet in its thinking. One of the grounds for its support of the Franco regime in Spain and the Salazar regime in Portugal was that the dictators have successfully stopped the spread of Communism in their respective countries. A large part of the recent pressure on the present Administration at Ottawa to outlaw the Labor Progressive Party in Canada has undoubtedly come from political circles in the province of Quebec. There is no doubt that a complete diplomatic break between Canada and the Soviet Union would meet with considerable approval in French Canada. It might therefore be assumed that Canadian participation in a military alliance with the United States and Great Britain against the Soviet Union and its satellites would receive one hundred per cent support in this region of the Dominion.

But when one comes to examine the present drift of opinion in Quebec more closely, one finds that there are other equally deep-rooted opinions and attitudes which come into conflict with the desire to see Joseph Stalin's empire perish.

Isolationism Still Alive

In spite of the greatly increased role which Canada has been playing in the world of international affairs during the past few years, in spite of the fact that the development of military and civil aviation has placed Canada squarely in the centre of the world military picture, and in spite of the Atomic Bomb, isolationism is far from completely dead in the province. This is especially true in the rural regions where the world outside the boundaries of Quebec is still largely unknown and where new ideas and ways of life have not yet penetrated to any great degree.

The smashing defeat of the Liberal party by Duplessis and the Union Nationale in last summer's provincial elections affords abundant proof that Quebec still desires to be left alone and isolated.

In the past, since the days of Henri Bourassa, the Quebec nationalists in their efforts to keep Canada out of foreign entanglements and overseas wars have always regarded Canadian sentimental, military, economic and cultural ties with the United Kingdom as the principal danger. The struggle against British imperialism has been one of the catch phrases in their political campaigns for many years. But the world picture has changed very swiftly and radically during the past few years. The power of Great Britain has declined, while that of the United States has risen. What is important, Canada and the United States have been coming steadily closer together in the realm of defence and of military planning. This collaboration has now reached a stage where in a future world military conflict Canada's role as an ally of the United States would be almost as important as her role as an ally of Great Britain. If such a conflict does break out, this collaboration will become closer and more intimate than ever.

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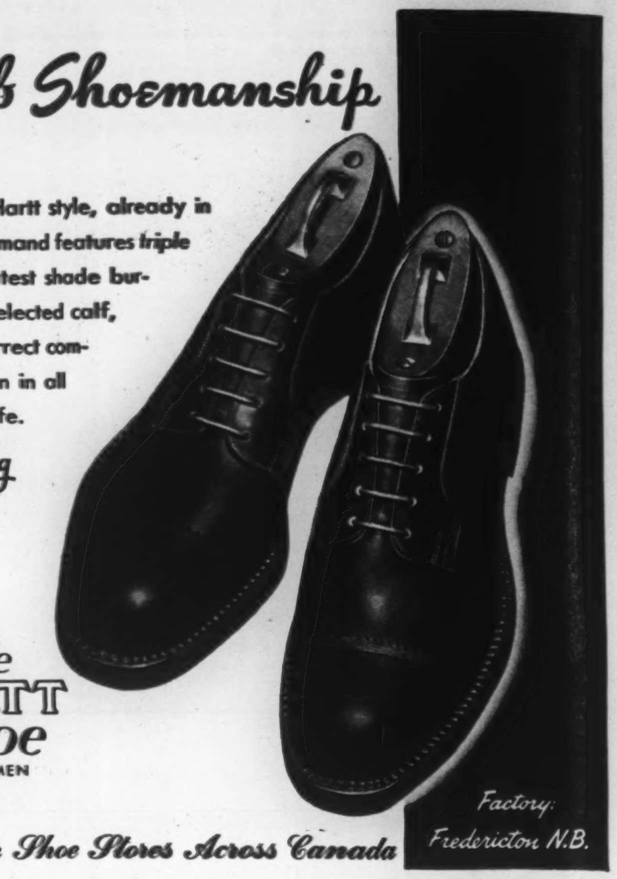

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precipitated into a world conflict as a close ally of the U.S. is almost as distasteful to the Quebec nationalists as her traditional role as partner of Great Britain and the other Dominions. Among the more nationalist-minded of the French Canadian intellectual élite, fear and hatred of American economic and cultural penetration is deep rooted and abiding. In some respects they feel that American influences constitute a greater danger to the traditional French Canadian way of life than British ones, since the U.S. is so close, and that these influences are becoming so universal and all-pervading. As the radio, the automobile and film have brought Frank Sinatra, baseball, and the products of Hollywood and Tin Pan Alley to the remotest corners of the province, this attitude of antagonism towards American civilization in all its manifestations has increased rather than lessened.

Good examples of this are the recent attacks on the new French edition of the *Reader's Digest* in certain sections of the Quebec press, as an agent of American cultural imperialism whose aim is to Americanize French Canada.

No Americanization

The French Canadian nationalists now tend to fear what they regard as American cultural and economic imperialism as much as the British and Russian brands. They see that one of the principal results of another world conflict will be that Canada will be thrown into the arms of an overwhelmingly powerful United States with consequent dangers to the survival of the French Canadian race and way of life.

This point of view is well displayed in a front page article in the September 25, 1948, number of the Montreal nationalist daily *Le Devoir*, by André Laurendeau, who is well known for his activities in connection with the Bloc Populaire during the war years. Mr. Laurendeau in discussing Army Week and the recent declarations of Messrs. Claxton and Saint Laurent concerning Canada's participation in a North American military alliance, fears that as a result of such an alliance Canada will be crushed between a powerful Great Britain and an even more powerful United States. He says:

> "What shall such a pact amount to in essence? To a military alliance between the United States and the British Empire; the other powers being considered as supernumeraries? The United States are backing the idea to a point where Mr. Saint Laurent might well be their most authorized as well as their most naive interpreter. England seems less eager to agree, for she is thinking of her overseas possessions. The task of Canada might be to bring her to join such an alliance. Mr. Saint Laurent's policy will therefore be no longer the Empire as in former days, but the Empire with the United States and with ourselves neatly squeezed in the middle."

Power Politics

Mr. Laurendeau then emphasizes the idea that the present conflict between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers is primarily not a religious or ideological one, but that it is based on naked power politics and agressive, materialist aims and designs.

> "Two empires invoking reasons for a crusade are always seeking more allies before throwing themselves at each other's throats. This situation leads straight to war. Each Empire thinks that its own security demands the economic and political possession of the universe and believes that it is threatened if it does not hold possession of all the routes and all the bases. But this is always a matter of power politics and it is above all else a conflict of interests to which the intellectuals of each party have the task of giving mystic or moral support."

Mr. Laurendeau outlines Canada's course in this imperialist conflict:

> "We are told about collective security. In the cold war this means the reality. Collective security today means this: to choose one's ideas to take one's place as a participant in one of two imperial cortèges. Perhaps this might be called a moral duty. But moral duty amounts precisely to this, namely, that we should avoid entering on our own initiative and by an act of folly the infernal madness of modern war. Faced with this frightful setback to the organization of international society, the moral duty for all small powers like Canada consists in securing their neutrality and defining it if necessary."

Mr. Laurendeau then quotes a pastoral letter of the Pope, written on New Year's Day 1942, in which he says that it is the duty of the great powers to respect the rights and the neutrality of small nations—a neutrality which is the right under both natural and international law. Laurendeau further observes that in the recent world conflict several nations, among them such Catholic ones as Eire and Spain and Portugal, were able to preserve their neutrality very successfully without economic or political damage to themselves. He quotes the Prime Minister of Eire, Mr. Costello, to this effect.

Of course, *Le Devoir* must not be taken as indicative of French Canadian opinion as a whole on this question. There are many individuals, undoubtedly, in Quebec as in other parts of Canada who think that it is the duty of the Dominion to play a vigorous role in the struggle for world order and security. But the prevalence in certain French Canadian circles of the attitudes set forth in the article shows how very deep-rooted the isolationism of French Canada really is. This sentiment is still apparently so strong that some French Canadians would prefer to remain aloof from a struggle against a regime which represents the very negation of all the principles and ideals that they hold dear.

This state of mind is going to make the task of Mr. Saint Laurent far from easy when in the coming session of Parliament he proposes all-out Canadian support of plans of military and economic cooperation with the other Western powers in opposing the spread of Soviet domination throughout the world. Whether he will show the same skill as Mr. King in keeping the Quebec members of his party lined up behind him in support of his external policy remains to be seen.

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BILL: I've been over in Europe, as a matter of fact. Some of our export business was slowing up considerably, due to the dollar situation, and I went over to see whether something couldn't be worked out so that we could import some of their production and so enable them to take ours.

JACK: Very sound idea. You were successful, I hope.

BILL: Yes, quite. It'll mean we'll be doing more business than ever with our mutual friends, Canadian-European Forwarders, because we'll have an interest in goods going *both* ways across the Atlantic, now.

JACK: Of course you know all about their English Associates, Arbuckle Smith & Company, in London.

BILL: Sure I do, Norman Spencer gave me an introduction to them before I left, and very helpful they were, too. In fact, I made very practical use of them. There was a good deal of antique furniture in storage in London, which my grandfather had left to me. Arbuckle Smith & Co. packed it for shipment, took charge of all the arrangements, and got it out to me without a scratch, without even a crack in some of his priceless old cut glass.

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F4

WASHINGTON LETTER

The Creaky Committee Machinery Prevents An Efficient Congress

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT Truman's smashing victory at the polls can be nullified by the cumbersome machinery of Congress, unless action is started at once by the incoming Democratic leadership to have one major legislative graveyard, the House Rules Committee, relieved of its obstructive powers.

The Republicans had planned to "streamline" Congress and to cut down the chances for Senate filibustering by modifying the cloture rules, now requiring a two thirds vote of the Senate to stop debate. The Dixiecrat-severed Senate Democratic caucus is shying clear of an early showdown on the filibuster. It's too dangerous, although Vice President-elect Barkley and other individual Democratic leaders have called for rules changes.

Here is the quandary in which the Democrats, although with comfortable majorities in House and Senate, find themselves: Two Southern members of the House Rules committee, Representatives Cox of Georgia and Smith of Virginia, can block Administration bills, if they vote with the Republicans. They have often done this in the past.

Two men can defeat the wishes of the majority of 145 million Americans as expressed in election of a Democratic President and House and Senate. Creaky machinery of Congress hands down Committee assignments by seniority and not through ability or special qualification. Here is this bright, new Truman Administration, ready to extend the New Deal social advances, ready to give top government people pay raises from ceiling of $10,000 and $15,000 up to $25,000 in order to attract higher calibre leaders into Government. Yet, two men can hold up all Legislation.

Even if bills are manoeuvred through the Rules Committee after favorable action by the House, they face the risk of a Senate filibuster. Civil rights legislation was talked to death in the 80th Congress and Dixiecrats could do it again.

Larger Rules Committee?

One solution might be to enlarge the House Rules Committee to give it a clear majority of Administration representatives. Another answer would be to require the Rules Committee to return bills promptly to sponsoring committees for speedy passage to the Senate, instead of pigeon-holing them as is the constant practice now.

Here is the rub: If these necessary reforms are to be put through the 81st Congress, they will have to be ready for submission to the House immediately after its organization and election of the Speaker on January 3. If changes are proposed later, they will, ironically, go right to the graveyard of legislation they are trying to remove: the House Rules Committee. They could certainly be expected to stay there, if administration enemies vote as expected.

Legislative experts believe that it depends on what action is taken by the Administration in the next few weeks as to whether this Rules Committee road block is to be removed. The American people voted for action on Legislation that he promised, but unless a change is made, the whole Truman plan can be vetoed by a small clique whose job should be to speed, rather than to impede, the nation's business. The outgoing Republicans, under the leadership of Senator Taft, were pledged to a Reorganization of Congress. Evidence of the fact that the G.O.P. leaders meant business, was the issuance of a report by the Library of Congress on pros and cons of limitation of Senate debate, especially the filibuster.

The Remedies

The Library reported there are "11 possible remedies for dilatory tactics by the Senate." Yet there is no assurance that any of them will work at all times.

Extension of the cloture rule, to cut off endless debate by a majority vote was the plan the Republicans had in mind to try to use if they had kept control of the Senate. They had made up their minds at the close of the last session to revise the archaic Senate cloture rule after failing to break a filibuster against the House-passed antipoll tax legislation.

Senator Taft headed up a 10-man G.O.P. committee appointed to work out possible changes in the rules. The Ohioan promised to make it the first order of business when the Senate convened — as a Republican-controlled body. This committee had decided to try to modify the rule requiring at least a two-thirds vote of the Senate before debate could be stopped. Immediately this action was taken, it was planned to push through a civil rights program.

George B. Galloway of the Library's Legislative Reference Service analyzed all phases of the filibuster, both for opponents as well as supporters of this Legislative weapon.

The study was made in prospect of some decisive action in the next session. Some authorities are exceedingly glum about the chances for filibuster reform, declaring that "once bright prospects" of change are now merely "faltering prospects."

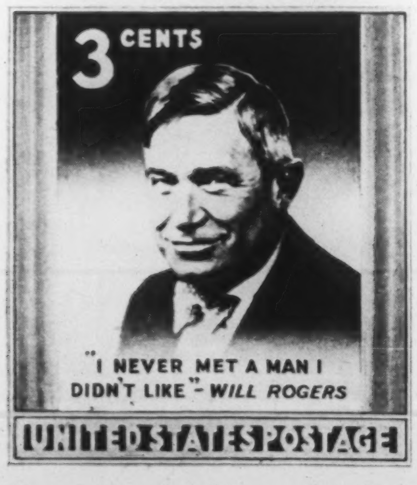
That, of course, depends on where President Truman wants to leave it.

The Legislative Reference Service has laid the cards on the table in so far as the Senate phase of the problem goes. It has simply presented all arguments for and against filibusters. It has not taken sides. It briefly summarized filibusters and their effect on legislation. It has also told in chronological order of the efforts made down through the years to limit Senate debate. The study is purely objective.

Mr. Galloway is well-qualified to make the analysis. He is a political scientist and government specialist who was staff director of the La Follette-Monroney committee which pushed through the first legislative reorganization in years.

Here are the 11 remedies that Mr.

(*Continued on Page* 44)



Sentiment and politics, rather than taste, continue to dominate U. S. postage stamps which have recently come in for criticism. Here is the latest effort, a Will Rogers issue.

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How well they succeeded is shown by Canada today . . . once more the New Land to which we welcome immigrants from overseas. May these "new Canadians" carry on the tradition . . . eagerly seeking the duties of citizenship with its right to the free, unhampered exercise of the franchise.

When YOU cast your vote at every election—municipal, provincial, federal—you are exercising a duty and privilege planned, worked and fought for by your forefathers. Your vote protects the future of your children. To fail in this duty is to be less than a good citizen.

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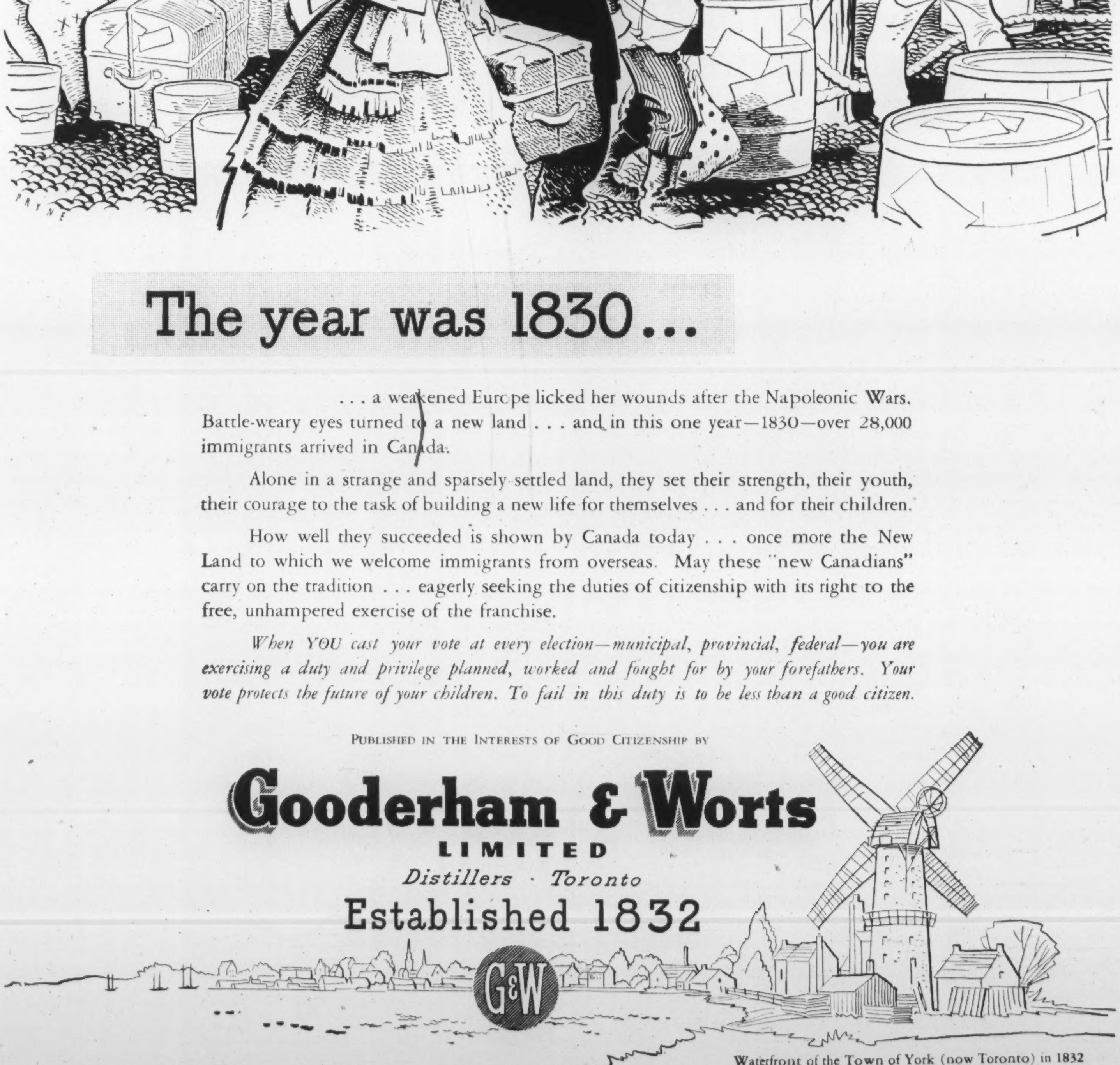

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

India Must Now Educate 300 Million Illiterates

By HARSIMRAN MALIK

India today is faced with the stupendous task of educating 300 million illiterate men, women and children. The government's Basic Education Scheme utilizes present school buildings and staff for the teaching of children, adolescents and adults in the mornings, afternoons and evenings respectively. Eventually it is planned that every village will have a school and the number of universities will be greatly increased.

A Social Education scheme is to run in conjunction with Basic Education, with radio, movies and drama each playing their part. The writer is the daughter of India's High Commissioner in Canada.

INDIA today faces many fundamental problems, all equally immediate and vital. Ill-health, poverty, illiteracy, a rapidly rising birthrate, industrial backwardness, all must be simultaneously tackled, for in varying degrees they are interdependent, and on each one of them, depends the nation's future progress.

But education is perhaps the keystone of the over-all problem. With education comes knowledge of health, more skilled, efficient technical work, greater economic development, improved cultivation methods. Education leads the way to constructive and inventive thought in every field of mental and physical development.

The present government of India is very conscious that an educated, literate people is the most valuable and constructive asset of the nation. Federal and provincial plans for every branch of education are under consideration, and in several places, are already in effect.

"Every citizen is entitled to free primary education". These words of the draft constitution of India guarantee to every Indian citizen, a free education. Already accepted by the federal and provincial governments, the "Sargent Scheme" provides the blueprint for a national system of education.

Free compulsory education for all boys and girls from 6 to 14 years, nursery schools, financial assistance in schools and universities, technical and commercial schools, adult education, teaching colleges, school medical services, recreational facilities for all ages, and employment bureaux—these are the major requirements of the scheme. The original plan proposed a forty-year period for complete implementation, but the modified scheme curtails that period to ten years. Scarcity of teachers is the reason for the time-lag.

Qualified teachers are the essential requisite for a successful education system. Today India needs 1,800,000 teachers for primary and middle schools alone. At the All-India Education Conference this year, Maulana Azad, Federal Minister for Education, appealed to the people to help fill this vital need. He declared that the government's ten-year scheme was feasible only if every graduate gave two years' teaching service, and every matriculate, one year.

National Effort

Without this national effort, it would take far longer than ten years to ensure universal education and adult literacy. Conscription of teachers and students has been suggested to meet the shortage.

But supply of teachers is only one of the many needs. There are all too few schools and universities in India. In 1937 only 1.2 per cent of 60 million children between the ages of 6-14 were in school; for a population of 400 million people there were only 19 universities—Canada with its 12 millions has 20 universities. Government plans provide for an increased number of schools and universities, but it will take time to build and equip them. In the meantime, full use will be made of existing facilities, as in the Delhi Province Scheme, which utilizes school buildings and staff for children's primary education in the morning, for adolescent schools and clubs in the afternoon, and adult education in the evening.

The existing educational system in India has proved to be completely inadequate. It failed because it was not rooted in the village community, and the great majority of Indians live in rural areas; and it failed because it had no national appeal. Other programs, more compatible with the country's needs than the British Indian system, were also inadequate. Among these was Mahatma Gandhi's Vidya Mandir designed expressly for the village.

Village System

In this scheme, which had rural uplift as its purpose, boys were trained in agriculture and care of cattle, while girls learned cotton manufacture and other practical crafts, and both were taught to learn from the nature around them, rather than from expensive books. The Jammia Millia of Delhi attempted another approach—education for Muslims along orthodox Islamic lines in the Urdu language.

In the Basic Education Scheme for Delhi Province, each of the 300 villages will have a school. This scheme is an experiment, and Delhi being a small province and centrally administered, is to be the guinea pig. If the scheme proves successful there, it will be extended on a nation-wide basis.

A Social Education program is being carried out alongside that of Basic Education, for the government realizes that if its democratic aims and principles are to be firmly inculcated in the people, the people must know the meaning and responsibilities of citizenship, and the function of democracy. The scheme stresses adult education, but literacy alone is considered insufficient. In addition the people must have some knowledge of Indian history and culture, they must be politically educated in their responsibility of voting, they should understand the laws of social and personal health. Lectures on health, agriculture, cottage industries and cooperative industries will help the villager in every-day life, while visits and talks by public men will give him an awareness and understanding of national problems. The scheme aims to make the village school the centre of community life. Mental and physical recreations in the way of music and dancing and games will provide the group activities.

Central Provinces' Plan

The Central Provinces' plan for Social Education is similar. It provides for an Adult Education Certificate Examination, covering amongst other things, principles of civics, current affairs and health laws. In this way the government of India is leading the people to an understanding of the democratic way of life, of the privileges it provides and the duties it entails.

Radio, the movies, and dramatic performances are valuable aids to education. In the past, however, they have not been sufficiently or efficiently utilized. But in all present schemes, they have an integral function. Educational programs have been broadcast over All-India Radio since 1928, but lack of receivers in schools seriously hampered the service. In rural areas, receivers were practically non-existent, and maintenance for the remote sections, impossible.

However the Delhi Scheme provides every school with a radio set; the Sargent Report stresses the use of radio in schools; the government of West Bengal is considering a plan providing each of its 700 High Schools with a receiving set; the Central Provinces' Scheme includes radios at the cultural centres; the eight-year Broadcasting Plan has special programs for the rural areas; and the value of radio for popularizing education is fully recognized.

The movies are a similar tale, inadequately used in the past, but prominent in future plans—in the Central Provinces cultural centres, in the Sargent Scheme, in the Delhi Scheme, provision is made for motor vans with movie projectors and loud speakers to visit each school at least once a week, to show educational movies and lantern slides. These films will aid in teaching hygiene, citizenship and social responsibility.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting plans an information film on each province and has set aside one unit for rural areas alone.

Schools, radio, lectures, movies and drama must all play their separate and correlated parts in the educational progress of the nation. To educate over 300 million illiterate men, women, and children is a stupendous task, but on its successful performance depends the future of India.

Only with a literate, conscious, constructive population can any country rise to its full stature. India's people have proved their ability and their desire to learn. Today India's government is providing them with the opportunity to do so.

Life has Changed for the Family Man

Most men live longer than their grandfathers. Women have a better life expectancy, too. So have children — not only that, but children nowadays spend more of their years getting an education.

These facts have brought significant changes in the family man's financial obligations. They mean that he must *be prepared to support everyone in his family longer — including himself!*

Fortunately, there is an effective way of meeting financial obligations of this nature — a well-planned insurance programme. Life insurance is a sure means by which a man can provide protection for his family in the event of his death or an income for himself should he live to retirement age.

The family man is wise to review his insurance requirements in view of changing conditions. If *you* would like expert advice, a representative of the Manufacturers Life will be glad to give it to you.

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HEAD OFFICE (Established 1887) TORONTO, CANADA

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LIGHTER SIDE

Matron In The Dark

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THESE days I feel more and more like someone in a novel by Kafka, a character caught in a twilight area between dream and nightmare. Conferences fail, polls collapse, lights flicker off and on. Time shifts from its familiar pattern. Nobody can explain how any of this happens.

The Kafka character is forever conscious of having violated unwritten orders set down by authorities who are both absolute and indefinable. He has no way of discovering the source, meaning or duration of his predicament, and his sense of time becomes confused and variable. He feels himself threatened and the menace though never edged is never absent. He can only guess vaguely at the nature of the threat and the penalty attached. Sometimes he hurries off to consult an adviser who assures him that things are now taking a turn and will presently be better. Then immediately they become worse.

This is precisely my predicament in relation to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

There is for instance the question of Time. Monday is now Saturday, and Tuesday is Sunday. There is no time that is Now, in the old sense. A Saturday confused by washing has no longer the smell, color or even the shape of Saturday. In the same way Sunday, Monday and Tuesday have lost not only their pattern but their familiar order in procession. Then the day itself is regulated by the morning, afternoon and evening cutoffs. We don't go by the clock any more, we go by the electrical system, and we have no way of knowing how the electrical system operates since our one dependable clock is electrically run.

There are to be sure certain minor compensations. The electric bills are lighter, and there is the excitement of racing the Hydro System to get the washing done. Sometimes I win, sometimes the System does. This morning it beat me by half a sock. The sock is still stuck partway through the wringer, where it hangs like a taunt.

I have become confused and haunted; and worse than the sense of timelessness is the feeling of guilt. Our present difficulty, it is implied, is largely the result of our own wastefulness. Living in a province practically surrounded by water-power we have assumed that electricity is as limitless as air. In spite of warnings, we continue to assume it and will have to pay heavy penalties.

NOW I know that in my case this isn't true. Once long ago I left the washing machine running for several hours but on that occasion I paid the penalty—I had to dredge the remains of a candlewick housecoat out of the machine with a sieve. Since then I have established a long record of turning off lights and disconnecting cords left attached by other people. In spite of a good conscience, however, the sense of guilt persists, and along with a consciousness of menace.

I receive messages telling me that if I persist in what I am doing all power will be cut off at midnight. Streets will be darkened, streetcars immobilized and emergency patients stalled in hospital elevators. Then if I attach an electric heater in a cold room I can be taken out and fined a hundred dollars. But I don't know what authority issues these orders. Is it the Hydro-Electric Power Commission which has never been allocated power in the courts? Or is it the elected government, which does not sit until January? I am merely bewildered by these problems, but I am not protesting. Kafka characters don't protest, they merely wander about in a deepening fog of hints, threats and ambiguities until they are finally picked up by a couple of anonymous strangers and silently and impersonally put to death.

AS far as electricity goes, I am probably as technically illiterate as some matronly contemporary of Benjamin Franklin. I can understand, however, that this is no ordinary shortage, and that my predicament is fixed and beyond remedy. There is no hope that relief parcels will be sent by sympathizers from other provinces, or that someone will slide up to whisper that he knows where I can pick up a couple of hundred kilowatts, just go down to the hotel and ask for Joe. I don't ask for that sort of remedy. All I really want to know is how the whole thing happened.

Where is my electricity supposed to come from? From Niagara, from the St. Lawrence, from the Ottawa river, from the tides raised by the moon? And why, since there seems to be an abundance of water-power, hasn't more of it been turned into electricity? I know these questions are elementary but I should like an answer just the same. Is it just because they are so simple-minded that in a situation of darkening complexity nobody can supply the answer?

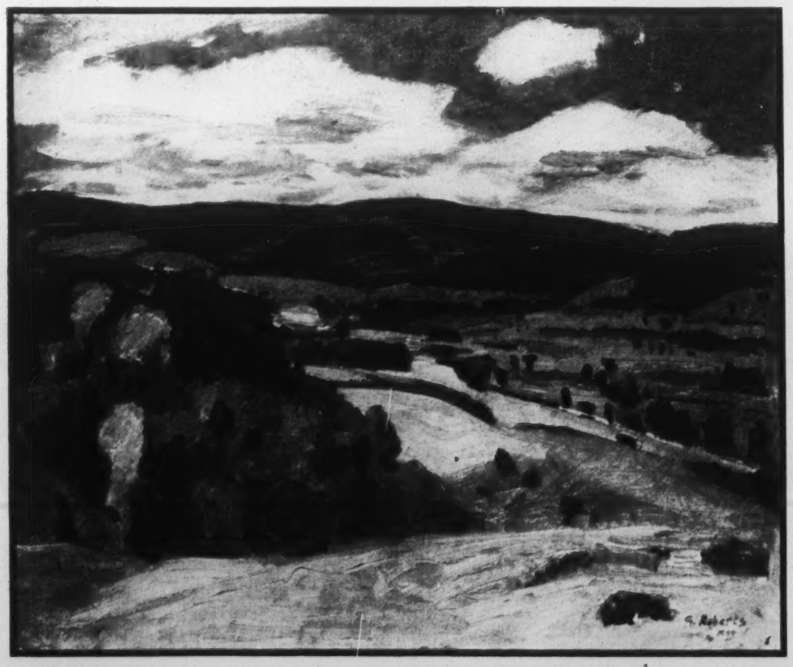
SOMETIMES I am told that the whole trouble lies with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, a publicly owned body which has never felt any incentive to bestir itself and lay up electricity for a rainy day. One might accept this if it weren't for the fact that no other province, no matter how aridly situated and publicly owned, is suffering as Ontario is suffering. Other voices say that the whole question is political, and that if the plant at Des Joachims had been developed without interference or delay the lights of Ontario would be burning as brightly as ever. The chief difficulty about carrying on this argument is that nobody knows how to pronounce Des Joachims. Some pronounce it Day's Washim, some Day's Hokum, some Day's Swishim, all of them pronunciations with a Kafka-escape blend of significance and ambiguity. As I see it, there is little hope of arriving at a settled pronunciation of Des Joachims since this would throw the whole subject open to public debate, with all sorts of undesirable results, including clarification. (Meanwhile the lights of Montreal burn cheerily, while Ontario gropes in the dark.)

It is now seven o'clock, and completely dark, the lights having gone off on the stroke of the clock. This is the time, I have been told, to relax quietly and allow my thoughts to wander. Since I have become a Kafka character, however, my thoughts tend to wander down dark and dubious alleys that widen suddenly into chaos.

How can I really be sure, I ask myself, what Power turned off my light? It is true, isn't it, that Ontario is hated more than any other province? And isn't it significant that the deepest gloom has settled on Toronto, which is of all parts of Ontario the one that is hated most? Can we really be sure that the trouble can be traced to anything so local and familiar as the miscalculations of experts and the interference of politicians? Perhaps the darkness has a significance beyond any mere local shortage of kilowatts. Maybe we are actually entering the Twilight of the Atomic Age?

Please, somebody, bring a light, quick. Even if it's only a candle.

A much anticipated choral event will be the production by the Mendelssohn Choir and T.S.O. on Nov. 30 in Massey Hall, Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting, of William Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast." Soloist will be Ernest Adams, baritone.



"Laurentian Landscape" was included in a recent exhibition of paintings by Goodridge Roberts at the Dominion Gallery in Montreal.

I suppose you'd call me a "Life Insurance Career Man"

"SOME years after I started work I discovered that I liked being about and meeting people. One day a friend of mine said "Why not sell Life Insurance?"

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

More Food and Goods for the U.K. With Transportation Costs Cut

THERE is a school of thought in Canada which opposes granting loans to Britain because that country has a socialistic government. The same type of thinking is more crudely expressed by individuals who object to volunteer relief to the people of Britain, saying: "Let them starve until they come to their senses and go to work". The people of Britain are not asking for charity. Their government reasonably asks for large scale aid in rehabilitating trade and is getting it, because the Canadian and American governments are realistic.

Those who personally aid British people are not offering charity. They are recognizing that the middle class people and laboring men and women are suffering great privations because they are caught in a situation not of their own making. Consider, for instance, those unfortunates who are obliged to live on a fixed income – the aged, the pensioners, the retired, the worn out workmen. Despite our complaining here of high prices and material shortages we are relatively living in luxury. It is natural and highly commendable that Canadian individuals should send food and other materials to their hard pressed British cousins whose period of austerity has been prolonged.

There has been some justifiable comment on the cost of sending parcels to Britain. Through some good liaison work, the cooperation of the British and Canadian governments has been secured to reduce transportation costs and to eliminate competition in the purchase of food and other scarce items, by the United Emergency Fund for Britain which, on November 14, initiated a campaign for funds. This organization will not interfere with the work of others, nor will it in any way discourage personal parcel services. On the contrary, it is designed to cut by as much as 30 per cent transportation and other costs. Its objective is more goods for the same money. This cause can readily be supported by all reasonable Canadians whose viewpoint is not warped by political considerations.

(Sir) ELLSWORTH FLAVELLE,
National Chairman, United
Emergency Fund for
Britain

Toronto, Ont.

Chair Escalators

THE opening sentence of the Grouse Mountain article (S.N., Nov. 6) claims that "Canada's first chair escalator is being built up the side of Grouse Mountain". The type of chair escalator described is one which has been known in Eastern Canada for many years, probably the best known being the chair lift on Mount Tremblant, P.Q. I remember using Mount Tremblant escalator some eight or ten years ago.

Ottawa, Ont. H. WOODARD

Davies on Radio

RE YOUR recent radio column (S.N., Oct. 9) in which the following statements appeared: "It must have come as a shock to the wise guys in the C.B.C. drama department to realize that a Canadian playwright could make a reputation for himself without the aid of 'Stage 48' or 'Wednesday Night'. The C.B.C. has consistently ignored the existence of Mr. Robertson Davies . . . It was only after Mr. Davies' fame as a playwright had been thrust upon the public consciousness by his prize-winning entry in the Dominion Drama Festival and by the phenomenal success of his 'Fortune, My Foe' . . . that the C.B.C. deigned to notice him . . . Perhaps it is because Mr. Davies has always refused to be 'significant' that he has been ignored . . ."

The writer should know that various C.B.C. people have been in touch with Mr. Davies for over a year, long before "Fortune, My Foe" was recently produced in Kingston and before Mr. Davies won the Dominion Drama Festival for his "Eros at Breakfast". The C.B.C.'s drama department head over a year ago was fascinated and delighted by Mr. Davies' "Diary of Samuel Marchbanks" and expressed his delight by giving the book to many of his friends for Christmas. Mr. Davies has never been particularly interested in writing for radio. His "Eros at Breakfast" is absolutely unadaptable to the broadcasting medium. Further, Mr. Davies wishes to write only with the stage in mind. It has been as a result of considerable conversation that he was persuaded to submit to C.B.C. his most likely plays for adaptation by *someone else* (in the case of "Overlaid", which arrived at Toronto last July, it was Mr. Esse W. Lungh who spent many nights and much thought on the radio adaptation) . . .

Mr. Andrew Allan, as head of C.B.C. drama department, epitomizes, if anyone does, the theme of Mr. Davies' three-act play, "Fortune. My Foe" (shortly to be presented on "Stage 49"), *viz*, that there are many brilliant and able Canadians who courteously decline the offers from over the border and stay home by choice to have the fun and satisfaction of helping right here to enlarge the spirit and reputation of Canada.

Toronto, Ont. JEAN L. HOWSON

Political Refugees

I MUST strongly disagree with the contention that if the French government makes no demand for the return of four French collaborationists now in this country there is no reason for any excitement about it and that these men should be allowed to become Canadian citizens (S.N., Oct. 30). These men are not political refugees but criminals who have been convicted of treason by a legal court of justice in a democratic country. (A country, incidentally, which the SATURDAY NIGHT has been urging that we ally ourselves with as part of a Western Europe defence pact.) These traitors may have been responsible either directly or indirectly for the death of hundreds of Canadians and of their allies. If the right to asylum applies to collaborationists, it should equally apply to any Nazi criminals escaping the courts of Germany.

In admitting these collaborationists the Canadian government has shown a cowardly subservience to pressure from the very group which did its best to hinder our prosecution of the war. The men who fought overseas for six years have been betrayed by their own government. It is another illustration of the old saying about birds of feather.

Toronto, Ont. MURRAY R. MAYNARD

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The Colonist, At 90, Is Still Victoria's Bible

By J. K. NESBITT

After 90 years of publication. the "old lady of Broad Street"—as Victoria's Daily Colonist is called—is one of the few morning papers in North America with a larger circulation than its evening rival.

Started by an eccentric Nova Scotian who changed his name from Bill Smith to the more unusual one of Amor de Cosmos, the Colonist has no set politics but attacks anyone or anything it thinks is not giving the public satisfaction. The writer is a well-known Vancouver newspaperman.

VICTORIA has long called its *Daily Colonist* "the old lady of Broad Street." Recently the dear old lady gave a jaunty can-can swish to her skirts, winked a saucy eye and now, as she approaches her 90th birthday, she's livelier than ever.

The *Colonist* is one of the few morning papers in North America with a circulation larger than its evening rival. It used to be said that only in Victoria could people take time to read a newspaper at the breakfast table. If that was ever true, it isn't now, for Victoria has grown into a bustling city of 100,000 and the *Colonist* is booming along with the town.

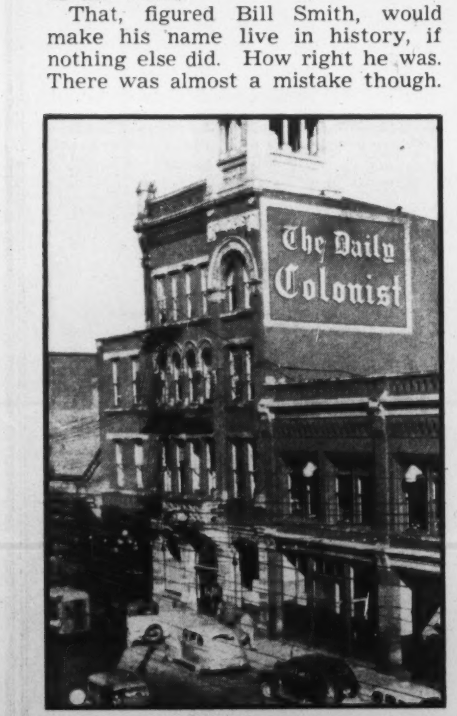
Ninety years ago this year—Dec. 11 of 1858 the first issue of the *Colonist* reached the streets. It was a weekly then. By May 16 of the next year business was so good the *Colonist* started publishing three times a week. On July 31, 1860, it became a daily.

One might just as well ask the gentry of England to forego morning tea in bed as ask thousands of Victoria to do without the *Colonist* at breakfast time. The *Colonist* is older than Victoria, for the city itself was not incorporated until 1862. For 90 years the *Colonist* has been Victoria's Family Bible, recording the births, deaths and marriages and often the scandals of succeeding generations.

Strange Founder

Amor de Cosmos was the paper's founder. An eccentric from Nova Scotia, born Smith, christened William and called Bill, he went to California in the gold rush. He was a peppery character, a man who always had a cause in life. The fact that his name was Bill Smith irked him no end. In California there were so many Bill Smiths the postmasters were always getting them mixed up. So Bill Smith from Windsor, Nova Scotia, by special Act of the California Legislature, had his name changed to Amor de Cosmos—lover of the world.

That, figured Bill Smith, would make his name live in history, if nothing else did. How right he was. There was almost a mistake though.



"The Old Lady of Broad Street" will be 90 years old on December 11.

Some wag, impatient with anyone who wanted a name better than plain Bill Smith, nearly had the Act changed to Amor de Bacchus—lover of wine.

This strange man, who was to leave so large an imprint on British Columbia—for he eventually became Premier of the province and Victoria's M.P. in Ottawa—arrived in Victoria in the 50's. His *Colonist* was so successful at its start that it soon put the rival *Gazette* out of business. Since that day the *Colonist* has largely ruled Victoria; it has been laughed at as a doddery old fogey, ridiculed as old-fashioned and blind Tory, stubborn and uppity — but still it flourishes and today is perhaps more a power in the community than ever before.

De Cosmos was the paper's first editor. He pushed a bitter pen. He gave due notice that storms could be expected. He wrote in his first editorial that December day so long ago: "In our politics we shall be found the sure friend of reform." This bodied no good to the Governor of the Crown Colony of Vancouver Island—Sir James Douglas, who was an autocratic ruler. Soon de Cosmos and Douglas were battling. De Cosmos wrote "we believe the acknowledged deficies of Governor Douglas render him unsuited for the office of Chief Magistrate—we are compelled to set his acts of usurpation, of duplicity, of wrong and of incapacity in their true light before the people."

Douglas eventually became so wrought up he sought to use an ancient British statute designed to control the press. It called for posting of a bond of 800 pounds before an editor could do public business. He might have got away with it, but that extraordinary editor with the oddest name in all get-out apparently had a lot of friends about the town, for the populace rallied to his cause and subscribed the money. If it hadn't been for them the *Colonist* might have folded before it got fairly started.

In 1864, after a hectic few years, de Cosmos sold the *Colonist*. In 1870 he started the *Standard* and proceeded to feud with the *Colonist*. The *Standard* collapsed and the *Colonist* kept right on going. De Cosmos never married and he died in a small cottage in Victoria in 1897, still muttering dire threats against those in authority.

The *Colonist* drifted along during the years, with new editors now and then, with new owners shaking up things, as new newspaper owners always do. In 1892 the paper was sold to Hon. James Dunsmuir; in 1906 control passed to J. S. H. Matson and

How television makes jobs for Canadians

The eye of the television camera is an image-orthicon tube. The heart of the receiving set is a cathode-ray tube. Most metal parts of these tubes are nickel or nickel alloys.

In television receivers there are also from 16 to 32 or more radio tubes of which the metal parts are nickel, nickel alloys or nickel coated. Nickel is also used in X-ray tubes and in long distance telephone systems, including those using the new coaxial cable.

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Bill Smith became Amor de Cosmos.

today the paper is bossed by his younger son, H. T. Matson.

An Imperialist of the old school, the *Colonist* seldom has anything good to say of Prime Minister King; in fact, it intimates pretty boldly, making good Liberals see red, that Mr. King has turned this country's back on Britain and sold out Canada to the United States.

For years the paper has been staunch Conservative. Nowadays, however, the *Colonist* has no hesitation in stepping out of line, to the annoyance and fury of the Tories, who had come to lean on the *Colonist* as a blind man depends on his seeing-eye dog.

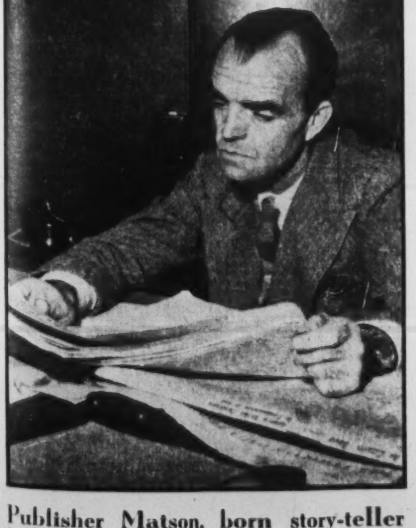
Like its founder, the *Colonist* is campaigning and rampaging. Under the personal eye of Publisher Matson it fights the police and the city fathers and the politicians and needles away at those in authority until some kind of satisfaction is forthcoming for the people.

The Matsons

Today in Victoria the Matsons and the *Colonist* are synonymous. There was old J.S.H.—locally called Sam. He was a big man, with a kind of bulldog face, a deep-seated growl and a heart of pure gold. He was rough and there were those who said he was ruthless. His employees thought he was wonderful. When a man got too old to work Sam pensioned him off. When these one-time employees died *Colonist* auditors were amazed to find how many old crocks were living on unofficial *Colonist* pensions. He looked after the widows of his employees, paid funeral and hospital bills and glared fiercely at anyone who thanked him.

Sam Matson dropped dead in 1931 and his elder son Jack carried on. A few years later he too died suddenly. There was a younger son, H. T.—but he had never paid much attention to the business. Truth to tell, he was a playboy type, a delightful rascal, who had caused his father much upraised eye-browing. Locally this youth was called Tim; he was quite a character, a born story-teller, a genius with original limericks. To make a stag gathering complete the presence of young Matson was a must.

When Jack died, Tim stepped into his shoes. He settled down, though he found it difficult. Now he's on the job every day. He used to write a column for the paper. Sometimes it was very good indeed. He went overseas during the war as a correspondent and there are those who say Tim Matson went closer to the front lines than most correspondents.



Publisher Matson, born story-teller and a genius with original limericks.

In the *Colonist* plant he's called, to his face, Mr. Matson. Behind his back he's just Tim. Indeed, throughout Victoria he's Tim. If you meet a friend on a street corner and he says to you "Tim tells me—" you don't ask him who the heck Tim is. You know he means Matson of the *Colonist*.

Tim is shortish, slight, dark, looks like his dad; he's a little on the shady side of forty, walks about the streets hatless, sometimes in a baggy overcoat, with an indolent look, though seeing everything. He could lunch at the best clubs, but he can't be bothered most of the time. He just has a snack at a crowded lunch counter. He's shy. Not long ago the B. C. Historical Association asked him to unveil a plaque to de Cosmos. Tim didn't want to go and suffered agony contemplating the ordeal, but he went through with it.

Some years ago a newspaper guild was organized by the staff. *Colonist* salaries, the staff said, were too low, the hours too long and generally newspapermen were treated like dogs to such an extent, that, around about 3 in the morning they had to suitably drown their sorrows with the result that *Colonist* hangovers were reputed the best in town. That wasn't good enough for the new type of newspaperman. He wanted to spend sometime with the wife and kids. So the Guild came about, secretly. To everyone's surprise the management didn't object, raised salaries higher than the Guild minimum, instituted a 40-hour, 5-day week. Matson likes to see his employees happy.

Matson and his advisers have given the *Colonist* some big doses of vitamin pills until now the "old lady of Broad Street" is so strong and bumptious—with one of the fattest classified advertising sections in Canada—that the afternoon paper isn't happy.

The *Colonist* keeps its dignity just the same. Liquor, for instance, can't be mentioned on the front page. V.D. is still called a social disease. The *Colonist* has long been the journal of Victoria's fast receding upper class. It has ranked with afternoon tea in marble-mantled drawing-rooms and the British Empire Club. For years society folk thought it tonier if they saw their names in the *Colonist* first. Once, so it is reported, a society matron announced in a loud voice, at a fashionable tea party that yes—of course—she took both papers, but she read the *Colonist* herself and gave the other to her servants.

All in all, the *Colonist* is a remarkable paper, old in years, young in ideas, hammering here and there, praising where it sees fit, annoying people no end, sniping at governments, prodding the city council, getting in people's hair, but always gaining in prestige and importance.

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Requisites by Lenthéric

AT THE BETTER SHOPS

THE WORLD TODAY

U.S. Policy, As Well As Chiang's, Suffering Debacle In China

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHEN one considers the position of overwhelming power which American sea, air and land forces held in the Orient at the end of the war, it would be a strange outcome of American policy indeed if the Soviets were to replace the Japanese in control of Manchuria and Korea, the Chinese Communists were to seize most of China, and Communism to become dominant in other large parts of East Asia, and the U.S. were left to count on and support its recent hated enemy, Japan, as the "outpost of democracy" in the Far East.

Yet such an outcome is now within sight. In fact, at this date, the only way the Americans could forestall it would probably be by sending a powerful force of all arms to North China. The popular sentiment which would support such a move is not even faintly visible—even if the military were to favor it, which is not at all sure.

Within weeks, the United States, which has maintained with unaccustomed consistency through half a century the policy of supporting a sovereign and undivided China, may be writing off that country and allowing its fifth of the world's population to slip within the Soviet orbit.

Many Americans will put the blame on Chiang Kai-shek, and say that it was impossible to help him because he wouldn't carry out the reforms necessary to win the backing of his people. Chiang doubtless has many failings. His former adviser, W. H. Donald, the Australian, said that he "hadn't a glimmer of economic understanding" and was possessed of a monumental stubbornness.

The former characteristic seems to have been borne out by the disastrous economic development which has done almost as much as the Communists to undermine the position of the Nationalist Government in recent years — though the eight-year war would have presented any government with gigantic problems.

As to the latter trait, the Japanese as well as the Americans learned something of Chiang's stubbornness.

Objective observers such as John Fairbank, whose new book "The United States and China" is an invaluable handbook to the present situation, admit that Chiang is far from the most reactionary of the Kuomintang leaders, and that his regime attempted many reforms in the years during which it had a chance to do so, in the mid-'thirties.

The driving of the regime inland from the great cities of modernized, liberal China to the back country, during the Japanese War, where its support was shifted and came to depend on the ultra-conservative landed classes, Fairbank believes, was the decisive factor in alienating it from the people and the popular revolution underlying the history of the past fifty years.

It might be chastening, however, for Americans to take a little time out from the all-too-easy criticism of Chiang's failings, to consider how effective their own Chinese policy has been. After all, it is not just a question of how Chiang has served China. Very great interests of the United States were at stake, her prestige among a billion people in Asia, the fruits of her costly victory in the Far Eastern War, her national security which that war was fought to preserve, and her world-wide struggle against expansion of the Communist tyranny. Chiang, they say, has done badly. How well have the Americans played their part?

Story of U.S. Policy

During the war they fought a long battle with Chiang to force him to unite his armies with those of the Chinese Communists, and allow them to supply arms to the latter on an equal basis. This does not seem to have been brilliantly inspired, considering not only the situation in China today but the immense efforts which American policy is making to keep Communists out of control of Greece, Turkey, Italy, France and Germany.

During the war, also, after solemnly promising Chiang at the Cairo Conference of 1943 that the whole North-East would be restored to Chinese sovereignty, the American government later at Yalta secretly handed Russia control of Manchuria by conceding her "equal" control of the main Manchurian railways, possession of the naval base of Port Arthur, and "equal" use of the chief port of Dairen—though it was obvious there could be nothing equal about a partnership between giant, aggressive Russia and weak China.

In case it should be said that they were only accepting the inevitable since they couldn't do anything to prevent Russia taking these privileges in Manchuria if she wanted to, it should be added that the Americans made this generous offer at China's expense (and undertook to see that she accepted it) *to induce Soviet Russia to join in the Far Eastern War* when it would have seemed a paramount American interest to keep Russia out of it.

The conclusion is inescapable that the State Department, or Roosevelt and Hopkins at least, in thus restoring to Russia the position which she had lost in Manchuria and Korea in the Russo-Jap War of 1904-5, simply didn't understand her ambitions and policies at all. One may believe that they did it, as emerges from various memoirs, to prove once again to the Russians that the United States wanted to be friendly and didn't suspect them. But even better motives could never have made such an underhand deal palatable to the Chinese authorities, who were paying the bill and didn't share the American illusions.

Having actually paid the Russians to enter the Far Eastern War (General Deane reveals that the U.S. also made an additional Lend-Lease grant of a year's rations for the Soviet Far Eastern Army to "win" the Soviets to this action), when this war ended suddenly, long before the Soviets had had an opportunity to carry out their long-range plans for supporting the Chinese Communists, the United States proceeded to hamstring the Chinese government in its one great opportunity to re-establish its sovereignty over the whole country.

The Great Opportunity

Some 35 Nationalist divisions had been equipped and trained, to a greater or lesser extent, by the Americans. An air force of some sort had been provided by the Americans. The latter had in the area an immense fleet of landing barges and transports, backed by the greatest fleet in the world and the most powerful long-range aviation in the world, absolutely unchallengeable because of its disposition of the atomic bomb.

What faltering and half-hearted use the Americans made of this force and this opportunity!

They did use their landing barges and air transports to move sizeable Nationalist forces to take control of the chief cities of North China and Southern Manchuria, and to move in 50,000 American marines to guard the coal-fields and the rail lines from them. This policy seems, however, to have been more that of the military command in the Far East than a political policy ordered and directed from Washington.

In fact its immediate success seems to have alarmed Washington of its temerity. General Marshall was sent out to use his great prestige, not to help the Chinese Government end the civil war quickly and re-establish its sovereignty over the entire country including Manchuria, but to induce it to stop fighting the Chinese Communists and instead take them into the government—the very position which Washington trembles to think of them occupying today.

A solid year was lost in this futile effort to form a coalition government. During this year opportunity passed.

The Communists were being armed and trained with the huge stores of Japanese arms and ammunition captured by the Soviets in Manchuria, and perfecting their plans for the campaign now reaching its climax. Nationalist China, denied any considerable American aid as a means of "persuading" it to adopt the reforms urged by Washington, continued to

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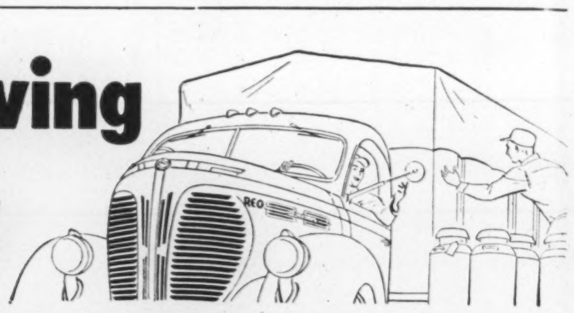

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suffer under the tremendous economic strains created by the Japanese War, notably an inflation fed by the necessity of maintaining a huge army under mobilization.

The insistent demand that the Nationalist government carry out immediate reforms was made with the highest motives. Many sincere friends of China argued that to give full post-war aid to Chiang to help him clean up the Communists would be to betray the Chinese people by fastening on them the grip of a corrupt and tyrannical regime.

But these high motives were compounded with folly, in the insistence that Communists be taken into the central government. And there was also a possibility, too little considered, that a Nationalist regime, freed at last of the civil war, would have been more able to bring in some of the reforms so much needed, and so strongly demanded by liberal elements. Chiang's government, again under pressure from these liberal elements with its return to the coastal cities, might have resumed some of its pre-war efforts.

The Nationalist Decline

As it was, with its position weakening, the government was less and less able to undertake land reform, for as Fairbank notes, reform had for decades presented a formidable problem. So great were the problems of the Chinese countryside and the pressure for change that reform even in Manchu days was always liable to set off a chain reaction of revolt. This was too often used as an excuse, however; Donald says that he could never understand why Chiang couldn't do in China (before the war) what Kemal had done in Turkey.

As its position weakened the government also clamped down more and more on its political opponents. The Democratic League, the middle party which had been the chief hope of American policy, despairing of Kuomintang reform, turned more and more to sympathy with the Communists. When, a year ago, Chiang outlawed this liberal party, he probably lost the civil war. The Americans stopped their military aid, morale and popular support on the Nationalist side dropped away, and this feeling spread rapidly from the civilians to the government's conscript armies.

It never took much to discourage these armies, victimized by the traditionally corrupt pay system, from active fighting. Under this system, only abolished—in theory—a few weeks ago, the army's pay is handed to its commanding general. After taking his "squeeze" he hands it to the officers who, after taking their "squeeze," pass what is left on to the soldiers.

During the past year and more many of these armies have been sitting out the war, so much so that the North China commander, General Fu Tso-yi, whose peasant troops are wholly devoted to him, has come to be regarded as the only real fighting general on the government side. And there have been reports that Chiang, who has never been able to free himself or his Nationalist generals from the war-lord mentality, has been careful to restrict Fu's supply of arms so that he wouldn't be too successful.

With this sort of distrust and with a growing tendency to look to their own futures as war-lords, the Nationalist generals—always excepting Fu—have for the most part sat in their cities and citadels and left the Communists free to maneuver in the countryside and concentrate against each in turn. And in these Communist sieges of city after city in recent months, there have been increasing defections of opportunistic commanders and defeatist troops from the government side, culminating in the complete collapse in Manchuria at the end of October.

That brought a decisive shift in the balance of strength between the two sides in the civil war: a great loss of government troops and arms, and a huge acquisition of arms by the Communists, with the freeing of their large forces in Manchuria to throw their weight against the restricted but highly important Nationalist position in North China, controlling the old capital of Peiping and the great port of Tientsin.

With this new pressure applied from the north, the Communist armies south of here which had just captured the vital base of Tsinan in Shantung province, wheeled southwards to mass against Suchow, guarding the approaches to the capital city, Nanking, and the commercial centre of the country, Shanghai. The battle of Suchow is being fought as this is written, and there are few observers in Shanghai who expect Chiang to win it.

On the contrary, the general belief is that his regime is tottering, and will either collapse or move to a much smaller sphere of control in Canton and the south, leaving the bulk of the country in the hands of the Communists. In this event the United States, though it withheld its full support from Chiang, and may even have prevented him from concluding the civil war with a decisive victory in 1946 will share fully in his defeat. It was involved wholely on his side, and has been violently denounced as an enemy by Chinese Communist propaganda, and will therefore suffer a severe defeat in policy and prestige throughout the Far East.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

U.S. Consul Sets Object Lesson In Good Neighbor Techniques

By ERNEST BUCKLER

WHEN a great American diplomat, who has travelled the world over, and in circumstances which made it possible for him to know intimately both the leaders and the common people of all countries, is stationed in Canada as the post of his own choosing, it is no mean compliment to us. When this choice is no capricious impulse of curiosity or of affection without knowledge, but after having travelled and known Canada from Vancouver to Halifax, from the Alaskan Highway to Hudson's Bay, after having discovered our faults as well as our virtues (although the only fault he will concede us is underestimation of our virtues), the compliment is higher still. When we remember such things as his protection of our (and British) interests in the Rhineland during 1939, and the some 400 speeches he made in furtherance of our War Bond Drives, gratitude is added.

The man about whom I am writing is Alfred W. Klieforth, for the past two years United States Consul-General at Halifax, N.S., but recently transferred to Vancouver as one more step in a career which has taken him to Stockholm, Moscow, Berlin, Riga, Vienna, Cologne, Prague and Winnipeg. Halifax, says the Halifax *Herald*, will be sorry to see him go and will congratulate Vancouver on its good fortune. "Mr. Klieforth had come to seem so much a citizen of this community that Haligonians will be dismayed at his departure."

Born at Mayville, Wisconsin, in 1889, Mr. Klieforth graduated in Arts from the University of Wisconsin, has received the LL.D. from the University of Manitoba for notable services while in that province, and has known that diplomacy was to be his life work from the time he was sixteen. He is married, and has two sons, 28 and 24.

Rather taller than a "tall man", slim, with the spring in his movement which tall men sometimes have, he has the same "spring" in his not really thin but un-fleshy face. The keenness of the face and the occasional flash of a latent firmness are entirely defrosted, however, by the just-as-frequent flash of humor and the impression, above all, of accessibility and understanding. It may be that some perfection of his charm is due to the continuous exercise of it as an occupational aptitude. But the core of it lies in the man himself.

World Events

Mr. Klieforth began his diplomatic career as Attaché to the American Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1916. Reporting from this post was more or less routine, but thereafter he seemed to turn up wherever world events were happening thickest. Attached to the American Embassy in Russia before the close of the Czarist regime, he was Assistant Military Attaché and Military Observer with the Russian Army from 1917, through the period of revolution, to the end of 1919, and knew very well all the Russian figures of importance, including Lenin. From 1919-1923 he was Economic Expert on Russia and Poland for the State Department. In 1924 he was named Consul at Berlin, and remained in that post until 1927. From 1927-1929 he was Consul at Riga, Latvia, and in 1929 returned to Berlin as Secretary to the American Embassy.

He has much interesting remembrance of the period which followed, when the diffuse German fester was coming to a head. In the course of reports to his government on the some 30 political parties (of which National Socialism was one), he became thoroughly acquainted with the key men of each. In fact, he was one of the very first foreign officials to make the acquaintance of Hitler (Hitler, "though an abnormal man, had the greatest talent, of its kind, for leadership"; Goering had "the greatest grasp of industrial organization"), and used to dispute the ideology of "Mein Kampf" with him. Two remarks of his seemed to burr on Hitler's mind, viz: "If you do not change your book, Herr Hitler, you will never become Chancellor of Germany" and "In the event that you do not change your book but become Chancellor nevertheless, you will find the whole world against you."

"Not Doing Badly"

In 1933, he was transferred to Vienna, as Secretary to the American Legation (he was in Vienna, incidentally, all through the Dolfuss affair). When Hitler heard of this, he sent him an autographed copy of "Mein Kampf" by special messenger, appending a typical message of swagger—to the effect that it is now June, 1933, I have *not* changed my book, I *am* Chancellor, and well, I don't seem to be doing too badly in the eyes of the world, *nicht wahr?*

Mr. Klieforth returned to Germany in 1935, as Consul General at Cologne. And in 1940 the incident of the book had its climax, when the Gestapo were asked to retrieve the presentation copy secretly, breaking into his safe and ransacking his house thoroughly to do so.

From Cologne, Mr. Klieforth came to Canada, where he was Consul General at Winnipeg until 1945. He asked to come to Canada at that time because he had heard so much about her from the Germans, and wished to check on their phenomenally detailed knowledge of us, particularly in regard to industrial and war potential. This they had assessed (and with healthy respect, he says) inside out, or perhaps more properly, outside in, because they regarded Canada as the key country in any conquest of North America. Mr. Klieforth believes that their intense preoccupation with Greenland and Iceland was symptomatic of a one time very-favored idea of precipitating a kind of Pearl Harbor, not in Europe, but through the Arctic North.

In the spring of 1945, Mr. Klieforth went to London, as Counsellor at the American Embassy to Czechoslovakia, and followed the Czechoslovak government to Prague twelve days after its liberation. From May until September of the same year, when a serious illness forced him home to recuperate, he was assigned to the State Department as expert in preparation for the Nuremberg trials.

Good Relations

In May, 1946, he asked to be sent to Halifax, N.S. Mr. Klieforth believes that the limit of good relations between two countries has an almost infinite maximum, but that the relations between Canada and the U.S. approach this maximum immeasurably closer than the relations between any other two countries in the world. It's part of his duty, of course, to heighten these good relations wherever he can. In the routine matters of immigration visas, etc., he also finds work to do, in Canada as elsewhere. But the other function of the consular office, and the one which in European capitals was the major one, viz., protection of his countrymen's trade and (especially) personal interests, is here almost in atrophy. Americans, he says, live in Canada so much as if they were at home, and feel so naturally that the laws for us are equally the laws for them, that the thought of appeal never comes into their heads.

Championship of Canada, he says, is particularly true in the case of Americans returning home. If they meet criticism of Canada then, by Americans who have *not* been here, they are quick, in the course of their defence, to point out which one knows what he is talking about.

In 1944 he announced the $2,000 "Klieforth Canadian-American History Prize"—to be awarded to whatever American or Canadian should prepare within the next two years a history of the North American continent which should best present the facts from a single, impartial, perspective. The manual was to be primarily for high school students, and the winning entry to be selected by a 50-50 committee of American and Canadian professors. This committee (under the original chairmanship of Sidney Smith, and later of Professor Burt of the University of Minnesota) awarded first prize to the entry of Dr. John Irwin Cooper of the Department of History at McGill. Dr. Cooper's book is in the process of publication, and already some Canadian provinces and a number of American states have agreed to use it as either sole or auxiliary text.

Mr. Klieforth is a retired Captain, U.S.A. Reserve, an honorary life member of the Canadian-American Veterans' Alliance, and an honorary life member of the American Legion. If there should ever come into being a Legion of the Men of Universal Good Will, I'm sure he'd be right up front as indicated nominee for membership.

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PORTS OF CALL

For Wise Off-Season Travellers France Plans A Gala Program

By NORMAN READER

THE not wholly unexpected rush of tourists to France this summer continues strong and all signs point to its spilling over into the fall and winter seasons. So far, about 100,000 bustling travellers from overseas have strolled the Paris boulevards, sipped an aperitif at a sidewalk cafe, peeked at the art treasures of the Louvre, tasted snails at a typical bistro and, for lighter diversion, toured the night clubs and cabarets.

Few travellers who visited France this year are going home without a trunkful of glowing memories. They found the country back on its feet and working, the lovely tourist havens returned to peaceful ways and —happy day—the cost of rooms and meals more than reasonable now that the French currency is devaluated and the dollar worth 300 francs in the legal market.

Paris, contrary to popular belief, was not the single goal of visitors in France this summer. While it is true that most tourists either began or ended their visits with a swing around the City of Light, in between they spread out into Normandy, Brittany, the Basque coast, the Riviera, Provence, Alsace, and a host of other vacation centres. They flew from Paris to the Riviera via Air France, used their own hired motorcars to reach spots such as famed Mont St. Michel in Normandy or the ancient walled city of Carcassonne set on a hill of Languedoc, and when these conveyances did not fit into the daily plan, they hopped aboard trains and buses operated by the French National Railroads.

The prediction that France would be the mecca of tourists during 1948 is now an established fact. The summer peak is past, to be sure, but visitors continue to arrive by ship and plane in appreciable numbers, all eager-eyed and ready to see what France has to offer. The restaurants and bars of the de luxe hotels may be cleared of Clark Gable, Rita Hayworth and Jack Benny, but filling in for these celebrities in a more than satisfactory manner is the wise off-season traveler.

France—and Paris in particular—in the winter is a vacation country hard to duplicate. There is a brisk atmosphere over everything that the summer no matter how hard it tries doesn't quite achieve. The worlds of fashion and theatre are in full swing, the hotel room situation is easier to solve, and the means of transport less packed with holiday-goers. The United Nations assembly at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris is drawing countless visitors, but tourist officials do not expect the influx to cause inconvenience in obtaining accommodations. As solicitous hosts interested first in the tourists' pleasure they suggest, however, that reservations be made in advance to avoid disappointment.

For Average Budget

Looking beyond to winter travel in France, the Commissariat General au Tourisme, the government tourist bureau, is now planning, with the cooperation of resort operators, a gala post-Christmas to Easter season along the French Riviera. One of the main events will be the annual Carnival of Nice in February, with parades, battles of flowers, fashion exhibits and a series of brilliant masquerades and balls. Accommodations in first class hotels in the fabulous resort cities of Nice, Cannes, Antibes and Menton are priced at about ten dollars a day with meals, which, when compared with similar resorts in the United States, are decidedly low cost.

While French Mediterranean resorts are among the smartest in the world, prospective visitors to France must not feel that they are beyond the reach of the average budget. Away from the glitter of Cannes and Nice, the tourist will find little towns like Vallauris, where Picasso is busy making pottery; Sanary, a village noted for fish hunting; Grasse, the great flower and perfume centre; Cagnes, the artists' colony, and Aix-en-Provence, home of Cezanne and one of the favorite vacation haunts of the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill. There are dozens of other towns one could check on the map where tourists can live *en pension* for as little as five dollars a day and relax amid true beauty and quiet.

Also on tap for the winter tourist in France will be skiing at Chamonix, Megeve and Val d'Isere in the Haute-Savoie and, hard to believe but true, skiing at Beuil, Piera-Cava and Valberg just a couple of hours drive from the balmy Riviera. All these resorts are modernly equipped, easily accessible by railroad and bus, and moderately priced. If you don't ski visit the French Alps anyhow if only to see 15,781-ft. Mt. Blanc, the tallest peak in all Europe.

As we review the events of the past nine months we can see that France is set for tourists this fall and winter just as she was through the summer. The new reduced air excursion rate New York-to-Paris-and-return, which will be in effect from October 1 to April 1, plus more space aboard ships in the trans-Atlantic and Mediterranean service, is sure to give a new lift to winter travel to France. Canadians with the time to spare and the desire to explore sunny foreign playgrounds have many a happy treat ahead.

Principal events for the winter season 1948-49 on the French Riviera (Cote D'Azur) include:

Coming Events

FEBRUARY - 1949

Feb. 8—Nice: Gala: "An Evening at the Trianon" (The Hotel Ruhl)
Feb. 12—Nice: Night of Flowers at the Municipal Casino
Feb. 13-20—Cannes: Galas and Balls: "Cannes Welcomes Europe and Introduces It To America."
Feb. 13—Vence: Provençal Day (Opera performance)
Feb. 20—Cannes: Big European Night
Feb. 25—Monaco: Cocktails and gala at the International Sporting Club.
Feb. 26—Menton: Citrus Festival
Feb. 27—Menton: Gala and Ball: "Woman and the Rose" at the Casino
Feb. 27—Nice: Confetti Parade. "A Night in 1900" at the Palais de la Méditerranée

MARCH - 1949

Mar. 2—Cannes: "Cannes Welcomes Europe and Introduces it to America" (continued). French fashions by eras from 1900 to the present.
Mar. 3-10—Nice: International Opera Performances and Galas
Mar. 4—Monaco: Gold Ball at the Monte Carlo Casino
Mar. 4—Beaulieu Sur Mer: The history and folklore of principal French spas.
Mar. 5—Beaulieu Sur Mer: Evening Gala: "In the Garden of the Hesperides"
Mar. 10—Menton: Citrus festival and closing garden party
Mar. 11—Antibes: Picasso festival with folklore festivities at the Picasso Museum.

APRIL - 1949

Apr. 5—Cannes: International Music Week and Beginning of Spanish Week
Apr. 9-10—Grasse: A Look Into The Past: "Admiral de Grasse and Fragonard Meet at Grasse."
Apr. 12—Cannes: International Music Week and Beginning of Italian Week
Apr. 19—Cannes: International Music Week and Beginning of French Week
Apr. 19—Villefranche Sur Mer: Reenactment of the Landing of Barberousse's Fleet in 1543.

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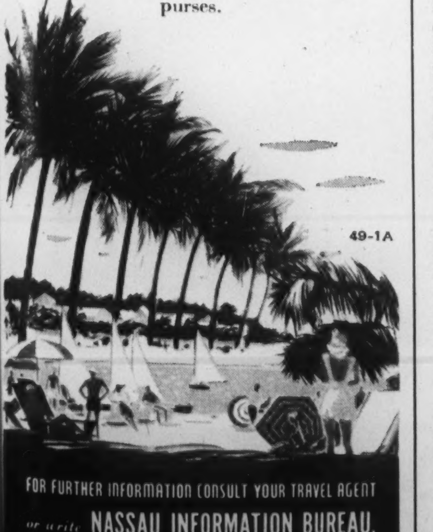

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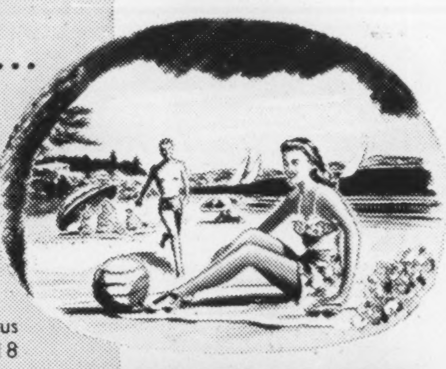

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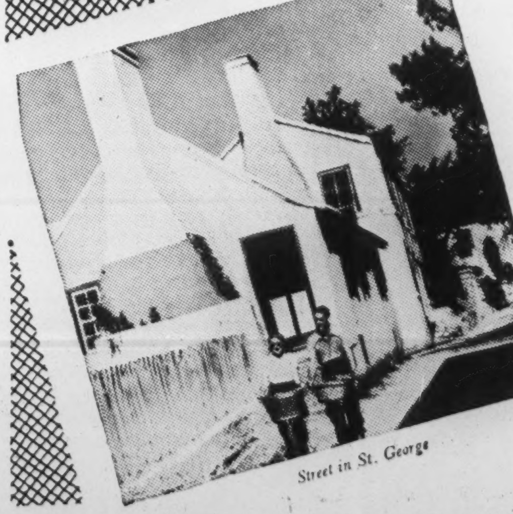

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Generosity Of Craftsmen Too Long Exploited

By BLODWEN DAVIES

With Canadians generally today ready for the unfolding of a national cultural development, the writer deplores the lack of interest and understanding shown by many federal and provincial bodies.

The need for trained leaders in handicraft, theatre and art groups is urgent. Craftsmen especially, who have fought for years to secure a voice in the affairs of the Canadian Handicraft Guild without success, require some sort of official subsidizing if a vast amount of enthusiasm and latent skill among the general public is not to be wasted.

FOR the last thirty years artists and craftsmen all over Canada have been waging a campaign for the recruitment of popular interest in the arts and crafts. No group in the nation has given more freely of time, effort, enthusiasm and of their usually meagre means, to educate Canadians into an understanding of the place of theatre, music, painting, sculpture, literature and the handicrafts in the every-day life of everyday people. That campaigning has had results. H. O. McCurry, director of the National Gallery, pointed out during the Second World War that child art education in the between-wars period produced a definite change in army recreational life. Men and women in service studied, painted, wrote plays and produced them, worked at handicrafts and enjoyed music in a way that no other army in the world could boast.

In the early days of the war, the artists provided travelling exhibits of paintings for army camps until the armed forces outgrew the efforts of the artists to cope with demands. Then the painters promoted a scheme, which the National Gallery eventually took over, to provide silk screen reproductions of paintings for the forces. Fifty thousand of these reproductions were sent to camps all over the world.

Today the idea has moved over into civilian life and now homes, offices, shops and cafes all across the country are gay with these examples of the popular art of the nation. Canadians today are ready for the unfolding of a national cultural development such as the creative workers of this country have dreamed about and worked for, for many years.

The people least affected by this change in attitude are those in our legislative bodies. There are very few men in the federal or provincial bodies or governments who have an intelligent interest in these very significant circumstances. They are, of course, mostly too old to have been affected by the educational work of the last thirty years. Few people over fifty are influenced by the work then done.

National Unity

It is the children who have grown to maturity in those years who are now demanding intelligent government support and recognition for the new conditions. National unity is not developed through politics or economics, but through the cultural understanding of one group by another and one province by another, so that all appreciate and support cultural experiments which are sound and stimulating.

But for years to come this country will continue to see-saw back and forth in the either-or controversy of the sports centre versus the cultural centre, before public understanding will demand a balanced centre in which all community interests can be served. For the present the balance is weighted against the cultural forces. Directors of community centres are too often trained in leadership in athletics and immune to the values of cultural activities.

Last May, the Royal Ontario Museum announced an exhibition of handicrafts from the community centres of Ontario. The categories announced for the submission of entries indicated all to plainly the lack of comprehension of the dignity of handicrafts and the difference between a hobby and a handicraft. At the John Madsen Folk School at Unionville the exhibition list was examined with dismay. Handicrafts there were being taught by recognized expert professionals, metal work by Nancy and John Pocock, wood carving by Alfred Perry, weaving by Betty Madsen, woodworking by Richard Schreoder, needlepoint by Thor Handsen. The school wanted to exhibit but could not accommodate itself to the entry list. They communicated with the museum, indicated their desire to cooperate but asked if they might enter an exhibit of the work of the school as a whole. The museum agreed and authorized the school to arrange its own entries.

Program Failure

The failure of the Ontario Community Programs handicraft promotion scheme for Ontario was only too plainly visible when the museum show was due to open. The total work sent in from other community centres did not more than equal the work sent in from the Madsen Folk School. At a meeting of the Canadian Handicraft Guild held during the exhibition several speakers discussed the discrepancies between the work of the government sponsored program and that of the Madsen school working under expert craftsmen. Little comment was required to drive home the point that competent leadership should have top priority in any such program.

Lack of understanding of the whole situation is so serious that some forthright steps must be taken soon to remedy the situation if the ardent hopes and enthusiasms of the new Canadian audience are not to be destroyed by ineptitude. The need for trained leaders in the handicraft, theatre and arts groups is very great. The theatre movement is developed with astonishing vigor, and in the visual arts leaders are more easily available than in the handicrafts.

The case of the craftsmen is exceptional. They stand midway between two competitive groups: on the one hand the amateur who likes to work at a craft and to sell enough of his products to pay for materials, underselling the craftsman with a necessarily inferior product; and on the other hand the commercial manufacturer who brings in from Europe or the United States samples of handicrafts which are not copyrighted here and which he can mass produce.

Consequently the fate of the craftsmen is nearer that of the Canadian writer who has to compete with English and United States writers and publishers. The craftsmen are not numerous enough to organize effectively and so they are still regarded as the step-children of culture and treated accordingly. They have had to depend for many years on the Canadian Handicraft Guild which is not a guild of craftsmen but of social-

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ites who patronize the craftsmen, not with the openhandedness of the old time patron whom they would emulate, but with the tighthandedness of the employer who still thinks his men will produce more if they are not allowed to think too well of their skills.

Craftsmen have fought unsuccessfully for years to secure an effective voice in the affairs of the Canadian Handicraft Guild. The result is the payment of high commissions for the sale of their products on a "taxation without representation" status which they must endure, since the organization holds a Dominion charter and so monopolizes the national handicraft field.

When the Ontario Community Programs division decided to set up a school of handicrafts they turned to the Guild for advice. The Guild consulted some of the craftsmen who gladly worked out a curriculum for a six-week course in Toronto, which would give community leaders an adequate introductory course. Because of the old patronizing and faintly contemptuous attitude of the Guild to the craftsmen, the program was cut down from six weeks to two, removed from Toronto to Peterboro, and called for October—a month in which any successful craftsman is frantically busy preparing for the Christmas trade. Under these circumstances instructors were offered exactly the same conditions that apply to deck hands on the lake boats—$35 a week and board. However, the craftsmen would not have workmen's compensation or any other of the security measures available to deck hands.

Tears of Frustration

The Peterboro school was a failure. Some students who had agreed to teach in return for the instruction they would receive, wept with frustration as the days wore on, realizing their helplessness under unskilled instructors and their inability to carry out their agreement to teach what they could not learn.

Of course, when incompetent instructors fail to hold a class in handicraft together, the usual result is that the director of the community centre reports to his committee that people are not interested in cultural activities and the money had better be spent on athletics.

One professional craftsman recalls with amusement a visit from a recreational director from a small Ontario town. Clutching a page torn from a magazine in his hand, he entered the workshop. "Say, I hear you know all about this craft," he began. "I've got half an hour. Tell me what you do. I've got to teach a class tonight. I've got this and it doesn't seem hard." Two weeks later the young man returned. "I guess I didn't know as much as I thought I did," he said. "Will you come down and talk to my class?" The craftsman went, expecting to meet a little group for a discussion of his craft. He found instead thirty men and women all ready to go to work. "I felt so sorry for that crowd," he said. "I didn't even have my tools with me, and yet there was all that enthusiasm and potential ability going to waste."

What is the solution? There is one thing that can be done here and now with very little cost and a minimum of effort. If recognized craftsmen could be encouraged to start classes in their own studios and workshops, taking small, well selected groups of potential community leaders, the year ahead could see a considerable number of competent handicraft leaders made available for community centres.

William Primrose, world famous violist, is to be soloist at Nov. 23-24 concerts by the Toronto Symphony.

This would mean subsidizing the *ateliers* so that craftsmen could afford to teach without sacrificing their already meagre earning power. The good craftsmen are *givers* and by their nature cannot withhold what they have to share with those who seek it. But they cannot be expected to go on giving so freely, merely to turn out into the community a swarm of pseudo-instructors whose cumulative effect is to discredit the craft and to undermine the whole cultural movement in Canada.

Creative Worker's Philosophy

If professional organizations were asked to vouch for members who could or would undertake this personal teaching scheme, under professional conditions in their own *ateliers*, government agencies, not only in Ontario, but throughout the country, would soon have a list of training schools available. The agencies would be relieved of the unfamiliar responsibility of setting up new schools and providing equipment and staffs for them and could leave to the craftsmen the impregnation of the student mind with the reality of the craftsman's life and work, in normal surroundings. For we should not overlook the fact that the philosophy of the creative worker is one of the essentials in developing a real recreational movement.

No government agency would ask a lawyer or a doctor to take two weeks off to teach amateur lawyers and amateur doctors at $35 a week and board. Professional craftsmen are citizens who, in their world, are the equivalent of doctors and lawyers in the professional world. They have had years of education and technical training and years of experience before they qualified as first-class professional craftsmen. Their chief characteristic is usually a generosity of spirit that is not the least of the skills they have to impart.

There is no good reason why they should be culturally exploited and no justification either for bureaucratic or social bad manners, where they are concerned. The time, for those who have been guilty of either of these things, to awaken to the facts of cultural life, is *now*.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Can The Free Society Maintain Itself? Asks Middleton Murry

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE Cassandra of the present English-speaking world, John Middleton Murry has a clarity and an honesty of vision which perhaps no other living writer can equal. Certainly no living writer equals him in the courage with which he proclaims the truth as he sees it, agonizing though it is to him and equally agonizing though it must be to any reader.

His latest book, dealing with the threat of Communism to "the free society", was entirely written before March 1947, and it has therefore taken more than a year for it to reach the public, a circumstance doubtless accounted for by the state of publishers' supplies in Britain; nothing occurring since March 1947 has done anything except strengthen his argument.

In "The Free Society" (Saunders, $4) Mr. Murry posits that human society has now reached, in Britain, a perfect flowering in respect of political and economic organization, in that the society is practically classless, and that the organization is the expression of its desire for the most perfect attainable freedom for each and every member. But he is deeply apprehensive that this free society will prove incapable of maintaining itself against the new and powerful but completely amoral society which has grown up in the Communist states. Its failure to maintain itself will be due to the failure of its free members to realize the nature of the crisis and the scope of the new obligations which the free society imposes upon its members.

"If the free society of Britain fails in the onset, then (I believe) the lamps of the great civilization will begin to go out all over the world. I do not believe that America, for all her power, her wealth, her enterprise, can stand up to the shock if Britain fails." Britain's failure "would teach America the fatal lesson that working-class government is disastrous to a free society." And if that be true we are finished, for "the free society cannot avoid government by the working-class, except by ceasing to be free."

Acid Test

The acid test of the free society is "whether its members will struggle together towards the goal of economic equality." It is the behavior of the British working-class that is driving the British Cassandra to prophesy doom. For the advance towards economic equality involves full employment, and full employment removes the disciplinary force of the prospect of unemployment, and with that gone "the new discipline of conscience must fill the vacuum created by the supersession of the old incentive—of economic compulsion." It is not doing so.

The proposition that economic equality is essential to the fully realized free society sounds like a Socialist dogma; but Mr. Murry is no ordinary Socialist. He insists that there must be a considerable amount of private property, in order that there may be freedom to advocate an alternative government to the government in power. If the government owns all the printing presses it must say who is to use them, and how long in that event will it allow people to use them for the express purpose of driving it from power? (In Britain it already "controls" all the newsprint, and there is some ground for alarm even in that.)

But if there is private property, privately controlled, there will be profits and losses; and how can there be profits and losses, (this is our objection, not Mr. Murry's) if there is complete economic equality?

We have said that Mr. Murry is no ordinary Socialist, but we must hasten to admit that he considers himself one, and one of the only true kind. He has no enthusiasm for nationalization, which he calls the mere husk of Socialism, leading logically to totalitarianism. "Democratic Socialism can be nothing else than a system of social and economic organization based on a radical change in the social morality of a community, whereby its members become conscious of their duty towards the whole, and are content to perform it for roughly equal rewards."

Is it surprising that when Mr. Murry gets out of this Utopian atmosphere he loses hope that any society, even the society of the British people as a whole, can achieve this radical change in its morality before the loss of "the old incentive of economic compulsion" breaks down the whole system? Is it surprising that, having himself imposed upon this free society the impossible task of being "the primary vehicle for mediating God to Man", he immediately surrenders to the despairing conviction that it cannot possibly fulfil that task and must therefore perish?

But if he is Utopian in what he desires, Mr. Murry is realistic enough in what he fears. His concern about the economic and social effects of the withdrawal of the compulsion to work because of the need to eat is precisely the same as that which has many times been expressed in this column; and it makes no difference whatever that he quite rightly ascribes the materialist attitude of the workers now in power to the equally materialist and selfish attitude of the propertied class when they were in power.

And his analysis of the totalitarian state, be it Communist or Fascist, is the most devastating yet written in the English language. The totalitarian state, he shows, is "morally autonomous"; that is, it is above all considerations arising from conscience, it is beyond good and evil. It is actually founded on the denial that good and evil exist, or that anything exists except matter and material considerations. "To imagine that trustful relations are possible with a power of this character is to walk into the pit."

Russia *must* seek to undermine the free societies of the world, and those societies which are on the path towards freedom, because they provide a forum of conscience by which the Russian structure (within and without Russia) is judged; and so long as there are free societies upholding the principle that there is a morality superior to the necessities of state Russia can never feel safe.

The argument could easily be carried to the length of justifying the "preventive war", except that Mr. Murry would certainly hold that any war must be fought upon an issue clearly arising out of the supremacy of the moral law. A war fought to enforce Russian obedience to a decision of the United Nations would be a case in point; but the United Nations has at present no power to make a decision to which Russia does not consent.

Much of Mr. Murry's thinking in this as in previous volumes will be too mystical for the majority of readers. We may as well, however, face the fact that the whole subject of the political organization of human beings into societies known as states and nations is supremely mystical.

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Salathiel Moves To Civilization As Colonies Grow Into Nation

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

TOWARD THE MORNING—by Hervey Allen—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.00.*

THIS third volume of Hervey Allen's prose epic, "The Disinherited," carries his hero, Salathiel Albine, a step further from the frontier of pre-Revolutionary America toward the civilization of Philadelphia and New York. As the action of the book covers a period of only a few months, it closes with Salathiel and his mistress, Melissa, still on the outskirts of Philadelphia, yet so much incident has been packed into the story that one does not feel that the author has been too long-winded.

Many authors in the United States in the past few decades have discovered that the history of their country is a rich mine for the material of which novels are made, but Mr. Allen is one of the few who are not content with merely sugaring the pill of history with a thin coating of romance. He keeps in mind that he is a novelist and that the novelist's business is the creation of character. The reader never gets the impression that he is reading about a group of puppets who can be transferred to another story or another century merely by a few changes in speech and clothing.

In this book, besides Salathiel and Melissa, one meets again several of the friends made in the preceding novels, including the adventurous St. Clair and Yates and the Rev. James McArdle, the latter more fanatical than ever. All these, and the numerous others that make longer or shorter appearances on the stage, are representative of the diverse types that played their parts in the development of the country, but they are also persons in their own right, clearly drawn.

EDITA MORRIS

One could wish that Mr. Allen would pay closer attention to the dialects used by some of his characters. With the native Americans he seems to be at home, but the language of his Scottish and Irish people appears to come from the vaudeville stage rather than from nature.

This, however, is a minor fault amid so much richness, and may be forgotten by those who, under Mr. Allen's guidance, can enter imaginatively into the great drama of the late colonial period. They will look forward eagerly to the closing acts promised in the two forthcoming volumes. These, it seems certain, will have for their theme the actual transition of the States from colonies to a nation.

Seeing-Eye In Fog

By YORK REED

ONE CLEAR CALL—by Upton Sinclair—*Macmillan—$4.00.*

"NOBODY", said Upton Sinclair recently, "has ever pointed out any historical errors in the Lanny books, and I will venture to put on record the prediction that students in high schools will be learning their history of the first and second World Wars from these books . . . "

But reviewers have found errors in the latest of the Lanny Budd series—"One Clear Call", and if American high school students learn their history of international affairs from the Budd books they will continue to be foggily informed. "One Clear Call" has about as much value as a history of World War II as has the Buck Rogers comic strip. A generation of critics has condemned the Budd books as bad history and poor writing; but the public keeps on buying them and reading them. Which only goes to show that in the age of mass literature it is the corn that pops.

The only reason that this reviewer can offer for the continued popularity of the Budd series (the first eight volumes sold 1,340,139 copies in the U.S.) is that they give the reader a great sense of being on the inside track in world affairs. The Budd series don't rely on sex, home-building, how to make friends and money—which are the usual selling points—so it must be this knack of giving the reader the feeling of being everyman his own seeing eye dog that is the marketable commodity. The public seems to lap up this vicarious participation in world affairs.

Reflections On War

By EDWARD EARL

CHARADE—by Edita Morris—*Macmillan—$3.25.*

THIS is an odd thing—full of color and characterization. Very little plot, but as the plot is not particularly important, this does not detract from the excellent effect achieved.

The story is ostensibly told by Lili, a Polish girl not yet in her teens. Improbable as it may sound, her reflections on war and its harrowing effect on all the peoples of the world are extraordinarily mature while retaining the indescribable naivety of childhood.

To escape from the horrors of Nazi occupation. Lili and her family took refuge in a deserted hunting lodge. Her father, a poet, is devoted to the ancient classics, untouched by practical considerations. Her mother and brother have minor roles as conventional Frau and German Jugend. Magda, the father's mistress lives with them. Each of these is peculiarly selfish in his or her own way, each typifying a vanishing class of European. Only Lili sees the world clearly—or as the author sees it clearly.

The other characters in the book are most unusual. There is Jadwiga, the mad peasant woman who lost four sons in the war; her adopted son, a dumb, armless soldier, and Roslein, the mild, gentle cow with "her perfume of kindliness". There is Putzi, the fugitive schoolmaster. Dwarfed, hideously misshapen, he is the happiest of all the peculiar people because he believes that "to act between the acts is to be invincible". The Jewish boy sculptor, the "rooster" boy, and the girl violinist fairly well complete this remarkable roster of sensitive artists, all aliens in their past and present world. Living in filth and starving the strange little group achieves an extraordinary dominance and power in a fear-ridden world.

It's a little different from the average reading fare and extremely refreshing in spite of the gloomy subject of war which keeps cropping up throughout the book.

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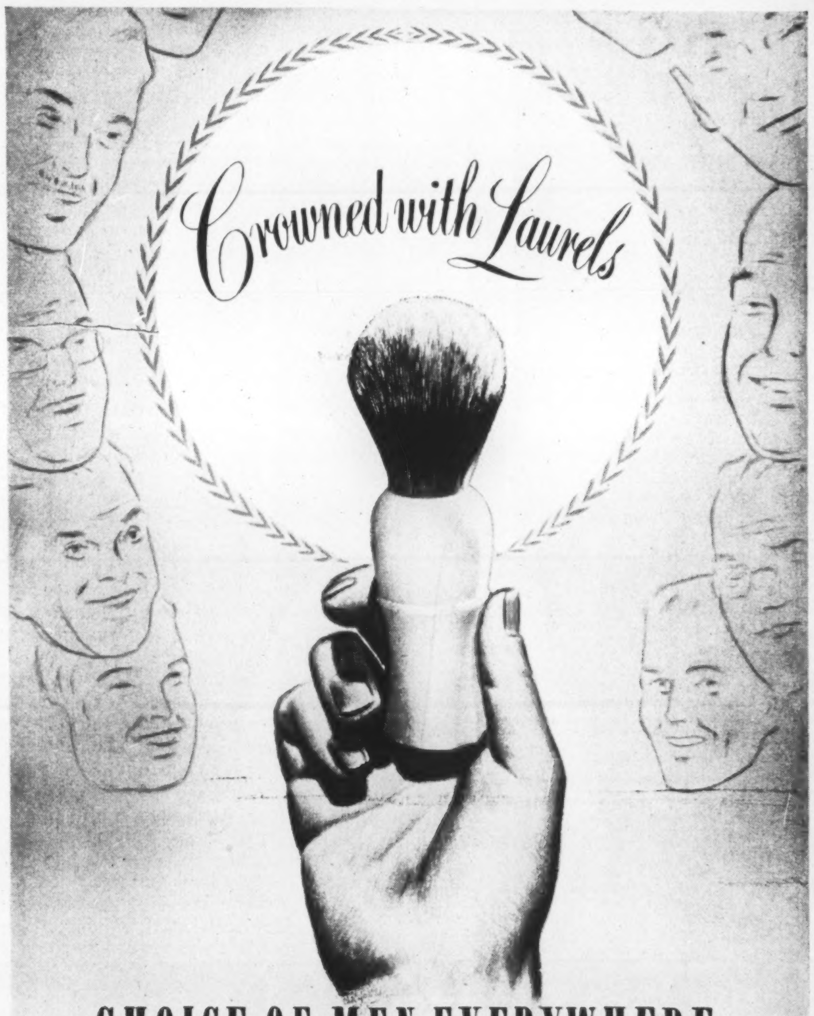

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Fast Tries For A "Whole World" But Bogs Down In Palestine

By JOHN PAUL

MY GLORIOUS BROTHERS—by Howard Fast—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

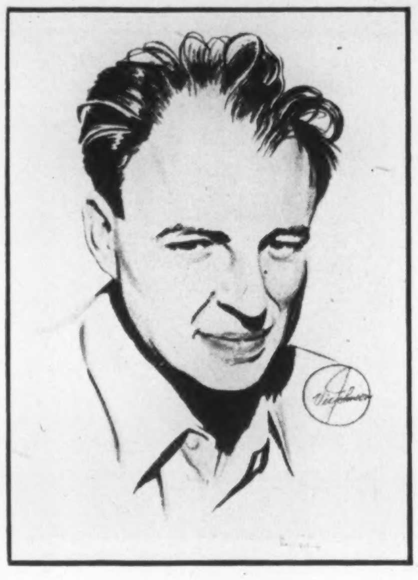
BEFORE the war we read a leftist remark that "Christ was the first Communist", and then elsewhere that "the militant Christ was guiding Mussolini". But left or right or middle of the road, few readers like to be chivied into believing one political belief or another, no matter how close a scriptural analogy a novelist draws.

All of which brings us to Howard Fast's new novel based on the Book of the Maccabees, the account of the revolutionary Jews in the second century B.C. who organized as a guerilla force. Their aim was to obstruct Hellenization of Judea by tough Greek kings and their sub-administrators, lesser in rank but meaner and more sadistic in behavior. In the light of the current struggle of the Israeli and, in similar focus, that of Judas the Maccabee and his glorious brothers, this book might easily be written off as propaganda. Well pinked in politics, Howard Fast has shown plenty of previous willingness to propagandize in novels. "Clarkton", an account of labor tensions in a strike-ridden U.S. town, had an almost over-bearing bias.

But not so fast with Mr. Fast! Such a writing off is too easy, and, further, is unfair, for the book has some literary merit. In style and substance Fast has conveyed much of the heroic sweep of the original, which a ten-minute reading of the Old Testament book will prove. His more fully expressed understanding of the ancient Jews' refusal to accept idol-worshipping Hellenism, the technical expositions of the battles, the psychological insight into the five brothers and their father, and many qualities of craft have made the basic account into a cracking good tale.

If the book had appeared ten years ago it would probably have been acceptably labelled as pro-Jewish propaganda because of Hitler's anti-Semitism. (Yet Thomas Mann's "Joseph in Egypt", a greater revitalizing of a Biblical story, came out in February, 1938, and was praised as great literature.) If "Brothers" had appeared just before the turn of the century, at the time of the Dreyfus-Zola ("*J'accuse*") affair, a similar literary classification would have been given. Is Howard Fast's timing wrong? Did he sincerely want to miss the restricting criticism and let this novel put his work back in the "whole world" category (*e.g.*, "Citizen Tom Paine"), instead of limiting it to a special cause or environment? If so, current history was against him.

Fast himself gives the answer and it keeps "My Glorious Brothers" out of the company of "Joseph". Here's why: In the beginning the old story teller, Simon the last of the Maccabees, is busy on his memoirs, long after the last Greeks have been expelled. He is interrupted by a Roman legate investigating Judea for the Senate, prior to Rome's taking-over. That investigator's senate report constitutes the last section of the book and obliquely establishes the noble qualities of the Jews. Soon that very historical obliqueness becomes a bold insistence of what Howard Fast thinks of the present Palestine campaign. The report quickly undoes the good impression that Fast's skilful extension of the short original so excitingly created.



HOWARD FAST

Tied To History

By DONALD PRENTISS

THE TENTH SYMPHONY—by Mark Aldanov—*Saunders*—$3.00.

ACTUALLY Beethoven never got around to writing a tenth symphony but the fact that he intended to, into which he would "pour his whole soul," has given Mark Aldanov a peg for a historical novel, or rather novelette.

This trim little book is a carefully detailed vignette of some of the main personalities in Vienna at the time of the Congress of Vienna (Isabey the miniaturist, Talleyrand, looking disturbingly like Robespierre, Emperor Franz, *et al.*) with little slices of Aldanov's own philosophy ("Everyone has his tenth symphony"). But one bigger slice will be interesting to many readers, if unimportant to the experts, for its novel notion of history: we are closer to past great events than we suspect. The author himself as a young man once saw Empress Eugenie, who was a patron of Isabey when he was 90, who in turn had been a friend of Razumovsky's, who had been Beethoven's patron, and Beethoven was a composer who became thoroughly cut up by carryings-on of a certain Napoleon Bonaparte, who etc. etc. Mr. Aldanov just cannot quite get over it!

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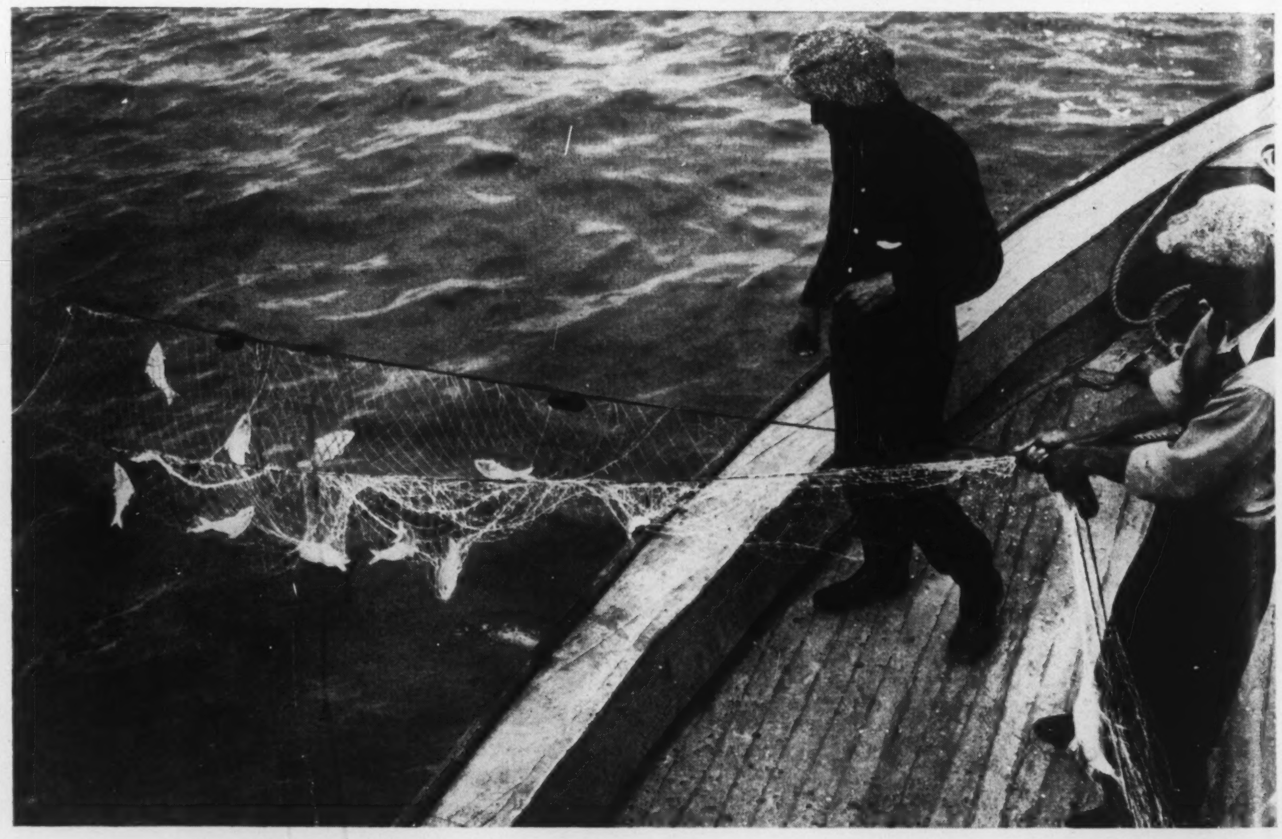

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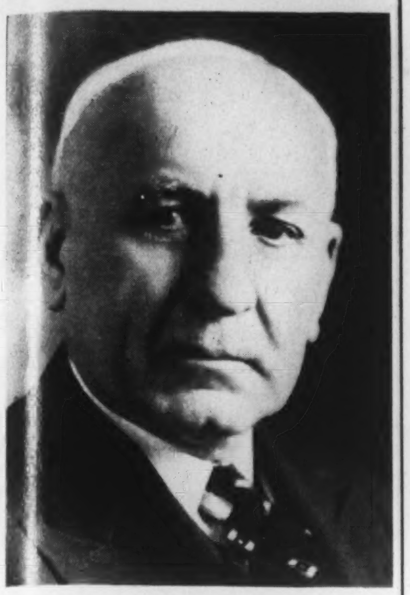

JOSEPH ALBERT KILPATRICK

LEADING STEEL EXECUTIVE LAID TO REST

Funeral services for the late Joseph A. Kilpatrick, one of Canada's outstanding industrialists, who died in Toronto, on Sunday, Nov. 7th, after a prolonged illness, were held on Wed., Nov. 10th, in St. Paul's Church, Bloor Street, Toronto. The Right Reverend R. J. Renison, Bishop of Moosonee, came by plane from his distant diocese specially to officiate at the services, and he was assisted by the Rev. Canon Wilkinson, rector. Interment was at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Honorary pall-bearers were: R. C. Vaughan, Montreal, D. W. Fraser, New York, S. J. Hungerford, Montreal, D. C. Coleman, Montreal, T. M. Hutchison, Montreal, Geo. Montgomery, K.C., Montreal, E. J. Brunning, Montreal, L. J. Belnap, Montreal, J. W. Baillie, Toronto, H. D. Burns, Toronto, R. P. Jellett, Montreal, C. B. Lang, Montreal, Wm. Mather, Montreal, F. J. Neale, Toronto, W. J. Langston, Montreal, W. E. Foreman, Toronto, F. K. Morrow, Toronto, and J. H. Dougherty, Montreal. Active pall-bearers were: A. F. McLachlin, Montreal, F. R. Walker, Montreal, E. E. Ritcey, Toronto, H. W. Rundle, Toronto, S. A. Williams, Toronto, A. T. Mitchell, Toronto, D. H. Gilbert, St. Boniface,, Man. and C. S. Gilbert, St. Thomas, Ont.

Born at Rothesay, Ontario, in 1868, Mr. Kilpatrick was educated at Rothesay public school and the Detroit technical school. As a youth, he was apprenticed to the moulders' trade and thus began an outstanding career in the foundry and engineering industries of Canada. From small beginnings, he built up a net-work of foundries and manufacturing plants across the Dominion. During his later years, he had the distinction of being known throughout the United States and Canada as North America's oldest active foundryman—a distinction which crowned a lifetime of achievement closely linked with this country's industrial devélopment.

At the time of his death, Mr. Kilpatrick was Chairman of the Board and President of Dominion Wheel and Foundry Ltd., Toronto, and of the National Iron Corporation Ltd., Toronto. He was also Chairman of the Board of Directors of Canada Iron Foundries Ltd., Montreal, the Reading Car Wheel Co. Inc., Reading, Pa., and of Consumers Glass Co. Ltd., Montreal. In addition, he was President of the Albany Car Wheel Co., Albany, N.Y., of the Gartshore Thomson Pipe and Foundry Co., Hamilton, Ont., of C. M. Lovstead and Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., and of Railway and Power Engineering Corp. Ltd., Toronto. He was also a Director of the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Trust Co., the Anglo-Canadian Iron Rope Co. Ltd., Brazeau Collieries, Canadian Botfield Refractories Co. Ltd., Canadian Bronze Co. Ltd., and subsidiaries, Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. Ltd.

He was a member of the National and Lambton Golf Clubs of Toronto, and of the Mount Royal, St. James, Mount Stephen and Kanawaki Golf Clubs of Montreal, and of the Cloud Club, of New York.

Mr. Kilpatrick is survived by one son, Garfield Kilpatrick, Cobleskill, N.Y.; by two daughters, Mrs. Henry Hamilton, and Mrs. W.A.H. MacBrien, both of Toronto; by four grandchildren, Mrs. Edward Creelman, Mrs. John Tovell, and W.A.H. MacBrien, Jr., all of Toronto, and by Lieut, J.J. MacBrien, R.C.N.A.S., of Dartmouth, N.S.; by four great-grandchildren, Garfield and Joseph MacInnis, and John and Joanne Tovell, all of Toronto; and by one sister, Mrs. Miriam Libby, of Toronto.

THE BOOKSHELF

A Westerner Recalls The Glory Of Men Who Made The West

By HARRY BOYLE

THE SODBUSTERS—by Grant MacEwan —Nelson—*$3.00*.

"THE Sodbusters" is a book for people who have a feeling for the West. It's not a great work of literature, but it is an honest and factual appraisal by a man of pioneer stock who has a great admiration for the men of stamina and courage who opened the Western Provinces.

Grant MacEwan's father arrived in Manitoba in 1889 when he was eighteen years of age. Hard work and hardship punctuated his career. Caught in a real estate boom he moved to Northern Saskatchewan and started all over again. His first crop was fair, the second was frosted; the third was rusted; the fourth was hailed one hundred per cent. He stuck it out and succeeded. Confined to a hospital only once in his life, and this because of a tussle with a bull, he had the doctor set his arm, perform a minor operation and pull all his teeth while he was there. This is the stock from which the author hails.

Grant MacEwan, now Dean of Agriculture at the Manitoba Agricultural College has performed a real service in collecting the biographies of thirty-seven of the most colorful of the pioneers.

The prairies left their mark on these men, but they in turn left their marks on the life of the prairies clearly and distinctly. Pat Burns started his career, blasting rocks for the C.P.R. at twenty five dollars a month and his board. He saved his money long enough to buy a yoke of oxen and a plough and wagon and start homesteading. He ran those resources up to dizzy heights, building a ranching and meat packing kingdom. In 1931, seven hundred people assembled in the Palliser Hotel in Calgary to honor him on his appointment to the Senate and to share a two ton birthday cake.

Start of Grading

Bill Motherwell in 1882 had a degree from the Ontario Agricultural College, a team of oxen and a wagon when he homesteaded in the Qu'Appelle Valley. He went on to become a successful farmer, winner of five Federal elections, Minister of Agriculture for ten years and the man who deserves credit for the start of grading of agricultural products.

Racial prejudice was an unknown factor. Doctor Alfred Shadd, son of a runaway slave, fought hard to get his degree and went West where he could use his talents. Doctor, farmer and newspaper publisher, the stories of his exploits in ministering to the sick are legion. The negro doctor crawled on his belly across the Saskatchewan River to get to a sick-bed one time when the ice was too thin to hold a man on foot.

MacEwan writes of the men who made history, but who seldom are ever recognized in history books. The Sodbusters were the giants of their time, living in an age when men were judged on their abilities to work hard and play fair and the social graces were not the yardstick of accomplishment. The immensity of their environment seems to have helped make them "big" in terms of mentality and accomplishment.

Growth And Decline

By JOHN L. WATSON

STATE OF MIND—A Boston Reader—edited by Robert N. Linscott—*Clarke, Irwin—$5.00*.

NO OTHER city in America is so steeped in legend as staid and venerable Boston; she is the maiden aunt of the American family by whose foibles and eccentricities her more conventional relatives are endlessly amazed and amused. She began as a strong-backed, hard-headed, pure-minded girl, exhibited in her maturity a phenomenal intellectual capacity and then retired, sour and bewildered, to watch, with suspicion and mistrust, the dawn of modern America.

Mr. Linscott's contribution to the Boston legend takes the form of an anthology which includes eighty-two selections about Boston, most of them, of course, by Bostonians, proper and otherwise. It begins with Cotton Mather's grim and terrifying account of the notorious Goodwin witchcraft case and ends with John Marquand's affectionately satirical description of a decaying Back Bay aristocrat, in the person of the late George Apley.

In between, we learn the rules of Harvard College and watch Judge Samuel Sewell pay court to a succession of well-made and well-monied widows; we read eye-witness reports of the Boston massacre and the Battle of Bunker Hill and hear Paul Revere's own account of his celebrated ride (comes the Proletarian Revolution let's hope there are as many literate men among the rebels as there were in 1776!); we meet the men who made Boston "the Athens of America"—Hawthorne, Emerson, Henry James and Henry Adams—and the not-so-proper Boston ladies—Margaret Fuller, Amy Lowell and "Mrs. Jack"; we watch a moribund culture dissected by Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells and Van Wyck Brooks and listen to the raw, impassioned voice of John Dos Passos vainly defending Sacco and Vanzetti against the twentieth century witch-hunters.

Mr. Linscott has chosen his selections—from what must have been an inexhaustible mass of material—with good sense and with a nice feeling for historical perspective. He has wisely refrained from commentary and has allowed his writers to tell the story—the fantastic tale of the New England city which for two centuries blazed with commercial and intellectual energy and then lay still for a hundred years, gently cooling and solidifying in the mould of its own greatness.

"State of Mind" is the first of a projected series of books, entitled "City and Country", which will eventually cover the most important cities and communities of the U.S.A. Some mention ought to be made of the physical make-up of the book, which is the work of Stefan Salter and is in every way a work of art.

Canadian And Good

By JOHN YOCOM

CANADIAN SCHOOL PLAYS, Series One—Edited by E. M. Jones—*Ryerson—$1.40*.

THE author, who is Professor of Drama at the University of Saskatchewan, is well qualified, both by his teaching and his association with the amateur theatre and Canadian festivals, to collect plays for school study and presentation. This makes a neat repertory for any school drama group. It is high time that Canadian boys and girls in drama classes tried their hands at some of our native work, just as they learn something of Canadian history. There is variety here, too—plays of manners, action, domestic comedy, melodrama, different periods, farce, etc.—and ample production notes and a proper admonition regarding copyright laws are included.

The plays will "work", for the author became acquainted with all but one through festivals or drama workshops. To allay suspicions of any school drama director about native plays, Professor Jones says in his preface: "All the plays contained between these two covers are there not just because they are by Canadians but because they are all good."

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FILM PARADE

Handy Weapon For Anti-Semitists Is Boycott Of "Oliver Twist"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

CANADIAN exhibitors are now planning to release "Oliver Twist" across Canada and take their chances on a threatened boycott of the film. But American exhibitors are still holding back, deferring nervously to the clamor of anti-Semitism that has been raised against the British production.

The motion picture industry in all its branches has always been over-susceptible to pressure. In this case, however, the pressure-groups are running considerable risks of their own, since any high-handed suppression of "Oliver Twist" is likely to stir up far more anti-Semitism than is implicit in the film itself. Odium always attaches itself to censorship and those who oppose the showing of the British film have simply put a handy and legitimate weapon in the hands of anti-Semites. The latter group can now argue hotly that people who disapprove of the Fagin interpretation are at liberty to stay away from the film. But they have no right to make it unavailable for those who would like to be able to judge it for themselves.

No matter how sympathetic one may be towards the sensitiveness of the Jewish people, it is difficult not to feel that there is something hysterical about the anti-Fagin outcry, which could hardly be shriller if J. Arthur Rank had attempted a film version of "The Protocols of Zion." It should be clear even to the prejudiced that Mr. Rank, in presenting Fagin, had no more intention than Dickens himself of delivering a national affront. For Dickens, like Mr. Rank, had a businesslike appreciation of the value of large and solid audiences. Since there is no record that the original Fagin characterization stirred up any large protest one can only conclude that Mr. Rank's error wasn't anti-Semitism but simply bad timing.

New Type Criminal

I happened to be on the Hollywood set while they were preparing the cabin scene of "Road House" and I had some difficulty in recognizing in the mild, amiable young man in an old windbreaker the frenetic killer of "The Kiss of Death."

In "The Kiss of Death" Richard Widmark introduced a new type of screen criminal. He looked both frail and evil, like a walking case of some particularly awful moral sickness. In addition he had a high-pitched titter which rose on occasion to sheer convulsions of merriment—for instance, when he pushed a middle-aged wheelchair invalid down a flight of stairs. This sensational demonstration of moral idiocy made it inevitable that Mr .Widmark should repeat his particular specialty as soon as possible. "Road House" appears to have been built about this idea.

Thomas L. Thomas, U.S. baritone, will sing at Toronto Symphony Pop concert, Massey Hall, on Nov. 26.

The story centres about a familiar triangle involving Jafty the proprietor of the Road House (Richard Widmark), his night club entertainer (Ida Lupino) and his business partner (Cornel Wilde.) When the partner announces he intends to marry the singer, Jafty cunningly frames him for theft and has him arrested. Then he magnanimously agrees to overlook the charge on condition that his partner be paroled in his care for the length of his suspended sentence. The cat-and-mouse game that follows reaches its climax when Jafty takes his staff (Cornel Wilde, Ida Lupino and Celeste Holm) on an enforced vacation to his hunting-cabin. Before things quiet down, Cornel Wilde has beaten up his host who recovers sufficiently to wing Celeste Holm with revolver, but is finally shot through the head just as he is about to crown Ida Lupino with a large rock. "Adult Entertainment."

The picture gives Richard Widmark an opportunity to raise his particular kind of merry hell on the screen, to the accompaniment of maniacal bursts of laughter. In its quieter moments it even allows him to indicate that he is a competent actor capable of considerably more versatility than he may ever be called on to use. The story, taken at top speed, doesn't pause to explain why plaintiff in a grand larceny case is allowed to get to the judge between the announcement of the verdict and the passing of sentence; or why the villain obligingly carries about on his person incriminating evidence against himself; or why Celeste Holm doesn't escape from the cabin with the lovers, even at the risk of being *de trop*. While these discrepancies are slightly blurred by the violent pace, you can't miss them altogether. Someone needed to do some extra home-work on "Road House."

•

Actors are notoriously averse to working with animals and it isn't hard to see why. "The Hills of Home" features Lassie, Edmund Gwenn, Tom Drake and Janet Leigh, in that order. It is the story of a hardworking Scottish doctor and his faithful and beloved collie, and Lassie, handsomely shampooed, is always in the forefront of the picture. She even contrives to crowd Mr. Gwenn out of his deathbed scene and she is the central figure at his funeral, by which time he was probably past caring. I admire Lassie and enjoyed her magnetic performance, but I felt a little sorry for Edmund Gwenn.

—Photo by W. B. Dickson

Harry Gordon, famed Scottish comedian, will make his first Toronto appearance in Massey Hall Nov. 22.

SWIFT REVIEW

ROPE. Alfred Hitchcock's marrow-freezer about two precocious students of Nietsche who murder as an intellectual exercise. With James Stewart, John Dall, Farley Granger.

JUNE BRIDE. Entertaining comedy about a metropolitan magazine editor who sets out to arrange a wedding in the sticks. With Bette Davis, Robert Montgomery.

JULIA MISBEHAVES. Walter Pidgeon and Greer Garson in a comedy that looks a little like a slapstick parody of their Mr. and Mrs. E. Miniver relationship.

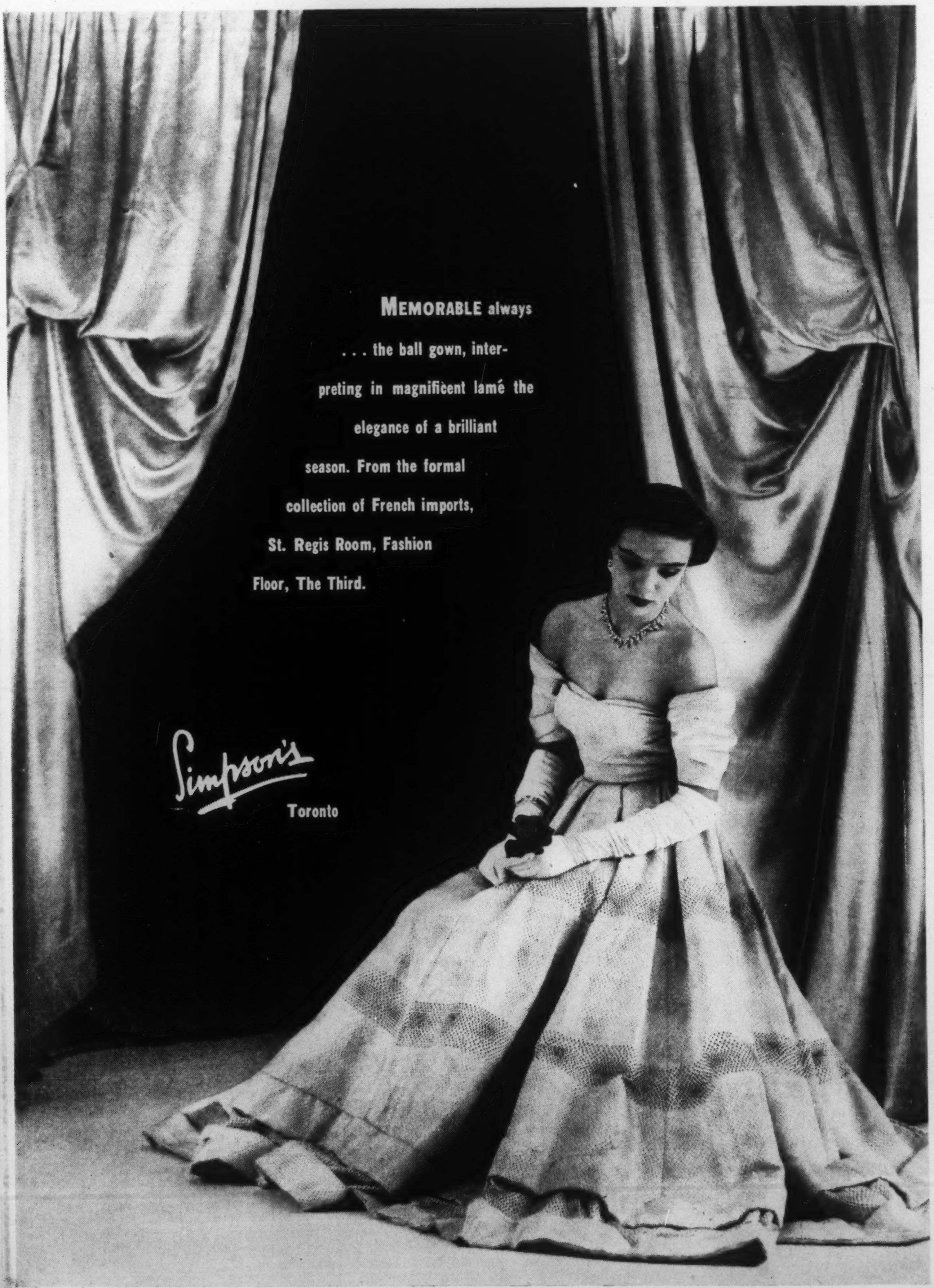
THE LOVES OF CARMEN. Technicolor version of the opera which includes everything but Bizet. In spite of an overcrowded production Bizet would have been a great help. With Rita Hayworth, Glenn Ford.

• •

"ROMEO AND JULIET"

GRAND opera by travelling companies seldom gives an adequate portrayal of the form but last week an extraordinarily good presentation of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" was seen in Toronto. In fact, one of the chief points of discussion at intermission time was just how such a production could be staged so well at a reasonable price. A caste of nearly forty, an orchestra of twenty-five with a second string and piano group playing in the lounge between acts—all this is quite an expensive undertaking. Large audiences enjoyed both evenings. As adapted by Gounod's librettists, Shakespeare's stage play is inclined to be slow-moving at first, and here seemed to be the chief weakness of the company—a lack of movement in tableaux. It takes a great deal to offset the sight of many people standing around the stage, quite obviously doing nothing in particular. Yet to a great extent this *was* overcome by a combination of extremely good singing, decidedly beautiful costumes and far better scenery than is found in most road shows. Outstanding were leads on the first evening,—Jean Carlton as "Juliet", Louis Roney as "Romeo."—F.A.

Three performances of Handel's "Messiah" will be heard in Toronto next week, given under the auspices of the local centre, Canadian College of Organists, for their British Organ Restoration Fund. One performance will be given in each of three districts: Monday evening in Howard Park United Church, west Toronto, conducted by Albert H. Kennedy; Wednesday in Toronto east, at Kimbourne Park Church under the direction of W. W. Young; and Thursday evening in north Toronto, at St. George's United Church, conductor: Henry Atack.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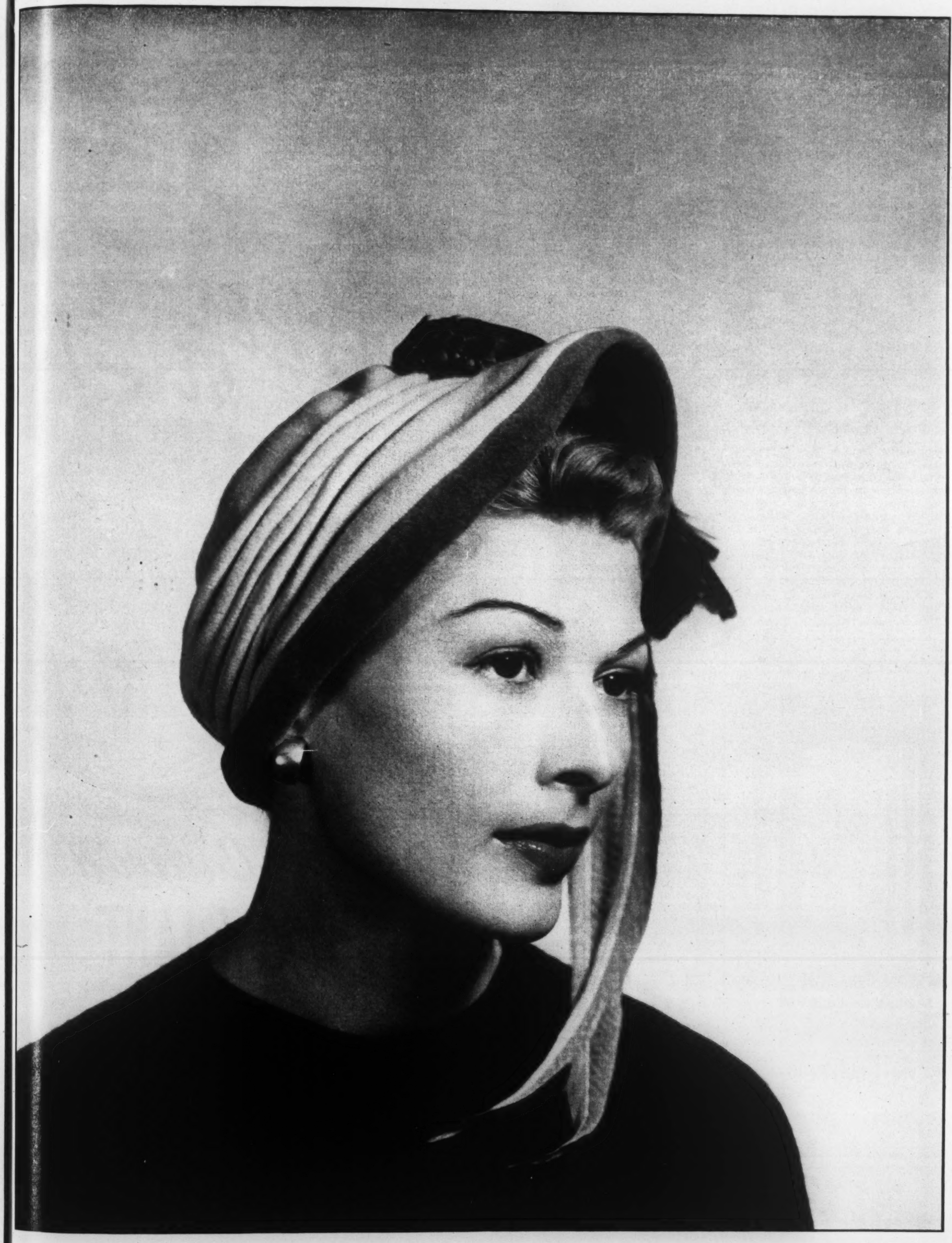

By Lilly Dache

WORLD OF WOMEN

The Small, Concise Hat . . . is related to the look of the 1948-9 costume; is keyed to the new abbreviated hair-length. The small bonnet of chamois velour, draped fold upon fold around a flexible crown, has a stiffened cushion brim delineated in brandy velour. Handsome pheasant tails sweep down over the shoulder.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

CANADIAN PEOPLE

The Proud Sikhs Of British Columbia

By LYN HARRINGTON

"SIKHS!" I exclaimed in excitement the first day I walked down Hastings Street in Vancouver. I wanted to stare at the tall straight men whose western clothing was surmounted by black turbans. Grey beards framed faces that to me were full of the mystery of the Orient.

But the olive-skinned young men with dark eyes who drove or strode briskly about the streets had me puzzled. Were these Greeks or Sikhs? And when the youngsters came tumbling out of school, I couldn't tell an East Indian from the twenty or so nationalities of the cosmopolitan western port. Sikh children take part in every school activity; there is no segregation of any kind.

As I became acquainted with the Sikhs of British Columbia the fact became more evident—these are not strangers. The scarved women were no more alien than the shawled Ukrainians of Winnipeg. The bearded faces of the elders were the kind I had known as a child on Scottish evangelists. Their halting English was less a barrier than the ancient French of Quebec.

From time to time, writers and even their own spokesmen present a rather sad picture of the status of Sikh womanhood. I was prepared to find them downtrodden, broken-spirited, subservient. After months of knowing Sikh women fairly well, such is not my impression. It seems to me they rule their own homes much as the housewife does anywhere. On occasion they boss their grown sons as completely as any American "mom".

There is, however, a noticeable separating of the sexes at any public gathering. But I saw the same thing at the county fair, and the teachers' convention!

"We want the white people to know about us," confided Mindo Naran, fifteen-year-old Sikh girl of Fraser Mills, B.C. "If they understand us better, they'll like us better."

Certain customs persist, a hangover from the Old Country. But in the words of some of the young people I grew to know and love, "Those are old-fashioned ideas—only country people hang onto them!" The city-country attitude I've often met in Toronto living-rooms.

From The Punjab

Especially in the country-places, traditions die hard. It is rather odd to see willowy youths of fifteen who are just starting to grow beards, gangling, rather insecure, but wearing brilliant turbans. Little Sikh lads with their long black hair wound up underneath turbans of green or yellow, salmon or blue are found in country districts almost exclusively. City kids won't stand for it.

"My little boys want to be like others," said Gurdit Singh, a leader in the Vancouver Sikh community. "They don't want to be teased and laughed at for being different."

His own long grey hair was wound up beneath three-and-a-half yards of black turban, in orthodox style. On his arm he wore a slender iron bracelet, one of the five symbols of the orthodox Sikh. Sword and short pants have been laid aside for western attire.

"Perhaps," he shrugged, "when the boys get older they may grow their hair and beards. It doesn't matter. The Sikh religion is democratic and each member decides these things for himself."

Just what else did the Sikh religion include? And who were the Sikhs anyway? I wondered.

"The Sikhs are mostly from the Punjab, the north-east section of India, known as the Land of the Five Rivers," explained Gurdit Singh. "They are mostly a farming people —some merchants, some princes. Many were soldiers in the British army."

And famous for their martial spirit, he might have added.

"Of the 1400 East Indians in Canada, some 95 per cent are Sikhs. Most live in southern British Columbia, in the Fraser Valley or on Vancouver Island. We have six temples here, though none of them to compare with that"—and he pointed to a colored print of the Golden Temple at Amritsar, India.

Sikhism was founded in the 15th century by the Guru (spiritual teacher) Nanek. He led a puritanical revolt against the formalism of Hindu and Moslem worship, teaching that all men had the right to seek God for themselves. He preached one God, All-Pervasive, Formless and Just. Caste, priesthood and ostentation gave way before his compelling vision. Sikhism is not ritual and formal worship but "a sort of Plymouth Brethren mystic quietism".

A western writer phrased it thus, "The Sikh religion displays a charming vagueness. The Granth (holy book) has no creed and no cosmogony. Definite instructions to Sikhs may be found in odd corners of their literature. But doctrine in the accepted sense appears to the Sikh to be an irrelevant exactitude. The whole drift of Sikh worship points to a shadowy personal God."

Thus it appeared when I asked questions about it. And like the Jewish religion, it is carried on by the men largely, though the women cling to the customs of the race.

Sikh Temple

The Sikh temple is not merely a place of religious worship, but like the Jewish synagogue, a place where social, economic and political matters come up for discussion. In Canada, as in India, the temple is the political and social unit, as well as the visible symbol of their faith.

We visited the Sikh temple in Vancouver many times. One Sunday there were only a few women present. I sat down, drawing the covering over my knees modestly, according to custom. Presently a pretty girl came in from the gallery, carrying a baby.

Instantly the feminine attention was switched to this new subject. Some of the women frankly eyed the girl, calculating, sizing up her new dress as women do anywhere. The woman next to me reached eager arms for the baby, whose black eyes laughed recognition.

"My daughter's," explained the woman to me with pride, and a flash of gleaming white teeth. "I got eight girl."

Eight girls in one family! "Two boys," added Mrs. Gurdass.

That's an unusually large family all the same. Mrs. Gurdass doesn't speak fluent English, but she manages to get her meaning across. Few women born in India make a definite effort to learn the English language. She is somewhat different, has more sparkle and fun than most of her shy dark-eyed friends.

Her daughter leaned over presently, "My mother says if you want to come to our house any time, you can."

A most surprising invitation, and strongest proof that Mrs. Gurdass is not strictly conventional. Most Sikh women do not hand out the invitations, and are shy about making gestures of friendship to other Canadian women.

As a matter of fact, they've been snubbed and, with the pride and independence of an ancient race, they are not to be patronized nor despised. Still, the barriers of misunderstanding between races are crumbling, even though slowly.

Before the service was over, Bachan and her mother and the baby, Button, had been joined by some of the

(*Continued on page 27*)

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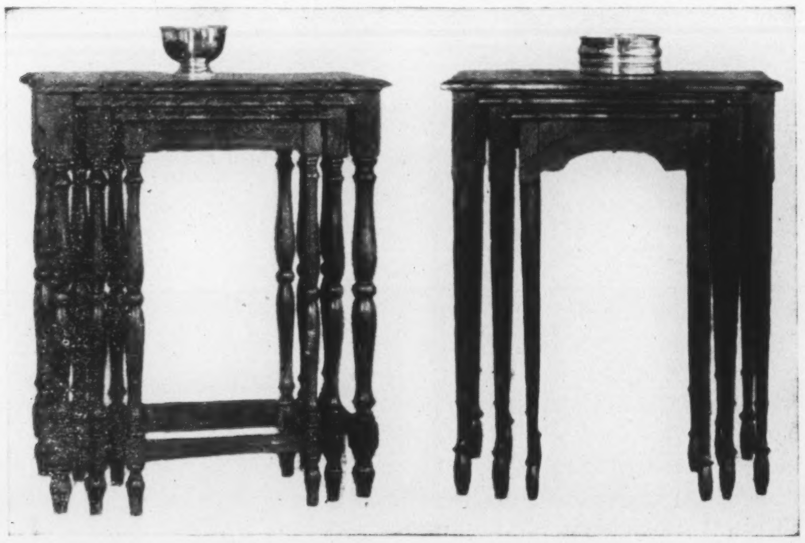

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(*Continued from Page* 26)

sisters. Paulo, Bunto and Kari padded in on stockinged feet. It was not until our visit to their home in New Westminster that we met Dolly, Mindy, Pagé and Deso—shortened forms of East Indian names. Jeet, the seven year old boy popped in and out, not treated with the exaggerated respect for the male I had been led to expect, but just like anybody's kid brother. An older brother lives in Vancouver.

The Gurdass home was traditionally Canadian — overstuffed chesterfield and chairs, framed photographs of family groups, dining-room suite and a big wood range in the kitchen. Gurdass Singh served Scotch to his guests, but did not touch it himself. No one smoked.

The meal was served in conventional Canadian fashion. The menu was something else again. Strange tastes, strange foods which we ate with *rotis* (pancakes). The Sikhs do not use table silver to any extent. Since much of the food is the consistency of thick gravy, it can be eaten handily by scooping it up with the pancake which takes the place of bread.

East Indian Cooking

Hot curries (*dal*) were made hotter with the addition of cayenne pepper. We had meat, long-cooked in the sauce—Sikhs do not use a great deal of meat, and almost never beef. Hot spiced pickles. Lettuce and tomato salad.

"My woman is good cook," Gurdass Singh assured us. We agreed with tears standing in our eyes from the hot food. (We found later that we developed quite a craving for her East Indian cooking.)

He passed a plate of small green peppers, that scalded clear to the toes, but didn't bother him in the slightest.

It was not the last time we visited the Gurdass household. On one occasion, the daughters were there in full force.

"Ma's in Vancouver today," they announced, "gone shopping with her girl-friend."

Mrs. Gurdass cheerfully admitted the charge when she breezed in. She and a neighbor woman had each bought twenty yards of satin for making elaborate bedspreads, or satin blouses, or you never knew what it might be useful for. Oh, and she'd picked up a few lengths of chiffon for new scarves for the girls. Really, it was time Kari started wearing a scarf over her head in church!

Kari is fourteen and pretty. Her permanent waves back from a laughing friendly face. She has begun to take an interest in boys—from a distance of course, except those she dances with in "etiquette" class. And why shouldn't she be interested? In a couple of years she'll be married, and she's looking forward to it. Her three sisters all under twenty, all happily married and each with a baby daughter, prove that an early marriage can't be so awful as her school friends seem to think.

Kari's marriage will be arranged for her, but not without plenty of kibitzing from interested parties. She will have a voice in her elders' selection of her future husband. It's the most important thing in her life, and the pros and cons of the subject will be thoroughly discussed both in and out of her hearing. It's probable that with her westernized outlook, Kari may even have dates with her fiancé, maybe even unchaperoned.

Marriages Arranged

Sikhs as a rule marry early, usually under twenty. The strange marriage customs of the Punjab are yielding to hybrid forms, the graceful sari usually displaced by a short afternoon dress, the custom of displaying the trousseau in the temple no longer much used. It still happens that a bride may not have met her fiancé *as such* until the wedding day. But she has known him or his background long ahead of time.

Such marriages work out well, actually, since the elders take into consideration the long-range qualities which make for good partnerships. While it is true that sometimes the results are not lyrically happy, the proportion is at least as high as for the "romantic" type of matrimony. Conjugal loyalty and affection seem characteristic throughout — and of course, divorce is against the creed.

One writer declared in 1908, soon after immigration from the Punjab began, "The Sikhs are unassimilable". Time seems to have proved him wrong, fortunately. I have seen tall, very good-looking children of mixed marriages, children in every way worthy of either race.

Intermarriage between the Sikhs and the "whites" (the term is theirs) is still not common, though it does happen. One difficulty is in getting someone to perform the marriage ceremony. The Sikhs are not too anxious for intermarriage, understandably—just as the Italians in my home town spoke of their children marrying "foreigners" when they married into Anglo-Saxon families. Nor do Protestant ministers care to unite "heathens" with "christians". It has resulted in more than one common-law marriage.

Some Are Wealthy

The Sikhs are an independent and proud people. They came to Canada starting in 1905, the latest of the Oriental immigrants to arrive. Immigration increased rapidly for several years, then fell off almost as fast to the present stabilized population.

The majority of the Sikhs are in the lumbering business, in sawmills, or supply fuel. Seventy-five per cent of them own their own businesses. Up the Fraser Valley are Sikh farms, large and small. A few Sikhs are importers and shopkeepers. They are supposed to confine themselves to certain kinds of work, but the rule is not taken very seriously.

Some of the Sikhs have become wealthy in British Columbia. Mayo Singh of Duncan, Vancouver Island, has contributed most generously to various Island communities. Kapoor Singh of Barnet is the owner of immense sawmills, employing hundreds of men both East Indian and Anglo-Saxon without discrimination.

Proud and sensitive, they do not force their friendship upon others. But warmer friends you'd go far to find. One business girl of Vancouver who works with Sikh importers assured me, "They're shrewd all right. But they'll give you a fairer break, all things considered, than the average Canadian business man.",

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EMIGRANT

MOSTLY I like the vast countries;
The unspooling distances
Ribboned in boundaries
Of horizoned expanses
Until the mountains penetrate
And hook in the eye,
Deckle-edge and serrate

Blocking the sky.
I like it where the flood trees,
The forst seas'
Curling surf breaks
In the snow, the foam-glow
The white of great peaks.
And I like that odd feel—
That no-one-has-trod feel
Except the shadows, the wilderness shades
Slipping in silence
Through glades
Of shy violence.

But sometimes I'm haunted by a ghost,
A scarecrow with withered oaken arms,
A signpost
Dreamed against a vee of briar hedge.
How curiously it underlines the charms
Of Parva Something Close or Magna's Edge!
Names not names but rather magic runes
Fixing my dream self with their vivid spell,
Part of the ancient language tunes.
(As children hold a curio conch shell
Pressed against a small and eager ear
To listen to the whisper of the sea
So in such names I always love to hear
Murmurous hint of distant history.)

But as I choose the road to either place
I waken for a minute's strange disquiet.
I may not sense which way the bed may face,
The furniture's awry, directions riot,
I'm lost in changeling, unfamiliar space.

JAMES SMALLWOOD

DOMESTIC PROTOCOL

How To Cherish A Maid

By EVELYN CRAW MATHEWS

"GETTING a maid and *keeping* one, are two entirely different things!" a friend said recently. "I've had to manage without regular household help for several years, but the first of next month I expect to have a girl. Now I've found a maid I certainly want her to stay with us. Have you a good recipe for success with household help? If you'll write out a formula, I'll study it with care!"

I don't know that I have any one "sure-fire" plan, but I do know that keeping a maid and keeping a maid *happy* are one and the same thing. An unhappy maid cannot do good work and she soon packs up and leaves.

There is no one pattern which will fit in the relationship between every mistress and every maid. There is such a difference in personalities of maids and their employees and in homes! But from my experience over a number of years with maids, I have come to some conclusions on this subject. These have been verified by talking with a good many women who have had domestic help. I have also checked my ideas with quite a few domestics. I am sure that much of the maids' dissatisfaction arises from lack of thought or muddled thinking on the part of the mistress in the home.

Clear Understanding

Every woman who engages a girl to work for her should have clear ideas on four subjects — what she herself wants in service from a maid in a daily and weekly household schedule, what the maid expects to find in her job today, and what the girl hopes to do in the future. A woman in a home must also have a definite understanding about deadlines on evening dates if a girl "lives in".

It is of real assistance to most maids, if you will use a Housekeeping Book. In the front of the book write out the usual daily and also the weekly routines followed in washing, ironing, cleaning, preparing meals, doing dishes, dusting, making beds, etc.

This schedule must be a bit elastic in most households for emergencies such as sickness or for special happenings such as guests. For that reason, it is useful to deal also with each particular day as it comes. Set aside one page for each day and the night before or first thing in the morning write out briefly the maid's work for that day and her time off. If it is impossible to give the maid one set day in the week for her half day, let her read in the Housekeeping Book at the first of every week which day she will be free.

This Housekeeping Book is invaluable at that strategic hour—the interview with a prospective maid. If a girl's references and health are satisfactory, if she seems to be the right sort of personality for your particular home and you decide that you wish to employ her, the Household Book helps the girl get a clear picture of what is expected of her. At this interview time you should tell her what wages you are paying, when she can expect a raise and how much the increase in pay will be. Another thing which can be written down at the back of the book are definite suggestions in regard to the use of the telephone, the radio, and the bathroom, and hours for coming in at night if the maid lives in. Give her an opportunity to ask about special things such as provision for doing her own laundry, etc.

If there are small children in the house and the maid is expected to act as "baby sitter" some evenings every week, she should know this during the interview and also the number of free evenings on which she can always count. She should be told ahead of time each week the evenings she can do as she likes and those when she must keep house.

A baby's schedule or a small child's routine are much better written down than described verbally. Take time to explain briefly your system in bringing up children and expect the maid to cooperate with your plan of discipline. You should be able to sum up your system of child training in a brief note in your Housekeeping Book. Put in the front of the book your doctor's phone number to be called in a serious emergency. Always write down where you are and the phone number where you can be reached if necessary both in the daytime and evening when you are away.

Bad Old Days

Too many women who employed maids in the days when they were plentiful failed to give sufficient thought to the other side of the picture—what the maid wants. Today, after a period of great scarcity in household help, women are not so apt to make this mistake, and if they do they are not likely to keep a girl long. Even with the depleted ranks of domestic help being re-inforced by displaced persons and girls who had munitions or war time jobs, the demand for household help is likely to be much greater than the supply in most areas.

What are some of the things a maid desires besides wages? I would put privacy provided by a room of her own high on the list. This room should be clean, neat and attractive. If there are children in the home they

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Up From Haiti

ANDREE LESCOT

A CONCERT-operatic career is the goal of 23-year-old Andree Lescot, daughter of the ex-President of Haiti now resident in Montreal. Already her talent and engaging personality have been publicly acknowledged by Joseph Than, executive producer of Canadian International Screen productions. Born in Haiti, Andree accompanied her father to Washington where he served as ambassador from 1937 to 1941. He returned to become President of Haiti until 1946. It was during this time that Andree started her serious studies in singing with a Haitian-French teacher. In 1943, during a state visit to Canada, Andree enrolled as a student in the College Superieure de Musique d'Outremont. Here she was put under the tutelage of Roger Filiatrault, with whom she is still studying. The Haitian revolution in 1946 uprooted Andree's family from its native soil and the Lescots moved to Montreal.

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(*Continued from Previous Page*)

should understand that this is the maid's own room. They should be encouraged to stay away from it and should never enter it unless invited.

A reasonable number of working hours for the day and for a week is an equally important right. The too long day, especially when the family entertains after supper is unfair. If a maid's help is needed in the evening with company, or baby sitting, it is imperative to give her a longer period of time off duty in the afternoon. Any girl who remains with a family expects holiday time on special occasions such as Christmas and after a year's employment, a holiday with pay.

Every person needs to feel important, to sense that their work is worth while. A maid is no exception to this rule. Praise generously when it is deserved and criticize sparingly. It costs so little to say a hearty, "How nice the kitchen floor looks since you scrubbed it!" or "How well you ironed the shirts!"

Each maid is sure to have some tasks which are her favorites. These she does particularly well. It pays to adjust your household routine a little in order to give her major responsibility for these jobs. Let her have the satisfaction of excelling in cleaning silver or ironing, or whatever it is (with the exception of your own special homemaking skill!)

Points Of Issue

Very few people do their best work under pressure. Some individuals are naturally faster workers than others. However slow her movements, a maid wants sufficient time to complete the tasks assigned to her without feeling "hustled."

I time myself at different jobs just to discover how long I take to do them. By adding a few minutes for good measure I can guess at the time a girl will take to do those same jobs. The slower worker is usually more thorough than the speedy one—anyway, you might as well accept the kind of girl you have and not try to alter her rate of working very much.

It takes a lot of consideration on the part of a stranger and a family to "sort down" happily under the same roof. You must show respect for the reasonable things a girl wants. A clear cut policy to discourage behavior which is very inconvenient for the family is also necessary.

The point of issue between countless employers and their household helpers is the matter of evening hours. Doubtless many girls choose the more expensive plan of "living out" because no one is spying on their going out and coming in from movies, dances, parties and other social events. It is their own affair so long as they appear on time in the morning ready to start work.

But if a maid has her own room in the home, if she has her own key and comes into the house several nights a week around one-thirty, two or three o'clock, it is bound to disturb the sleep of some of the members of the family. The man of the house is often reluctant to leave turning out the hall light and locking the door to a domestic. Neither does he want anyone losing sleep over the maid's late return.

If the girl is very young, you cannot help but worry about her ability to look after herself in the "wee sma' hours". Girls resent even tactful inquiry into their private lives. "I'm earning an adult's wage—I expect to be treated as a grown-up, not a child!" is their defiant attitude. This ticklish question should be discussed with the girl, and also with the girl's mother if she is just out of school, before she is employed. If the maid is young and unsophisticated she and her employers should have definite understanding about evening hours.

The First Week

The first week a maid works in a home is a decisive one. You should take extra time to work along with her and show her important details. It is so much easier to demonstrate the right procedure than to correct a wrong one! On the other hand, don't be a stickler that your own way is the only one. Neither you nor the girl should feel "a woman's work is never done," in a household where a satisfactory household schedule has been worked out and is followed.

The special needs in each home with a maid are different. A number of families invest in domestic help because there are several small children and the wife helps her husband with his work or has a job herself. Delicate health on the mother's part or sickness in the home make help with household tasks necessary for a time.

In our case, my husband is a professional man. There are times when I am occupied helping him with his work as well as other evenings when we want to go out together. I could not spend much time on my work as a writer if we had no maid and my writing in turn helps to pay for our household help. We have three children in our home, aged three, five and nine. The character and health of our maid, as a girl who is suitable to be left in charge of our children when I am away from home, is our first consideration in selecting a domestic helper.

We have had to part company with maids who proved to be unreliable or unsatisfactory with the children. Over the years we have found that our kind of household assistant is one who is doing domestic work in the present as a necessary step toward some other vocation she plans to follow in the future. She looks on being our maid as temporary employment. We might as well accept that her stay with us will be brief.

If it is possible, we have done what we could to help the girl achieve her ultimate goal whether it was to learn correct English, get more schooling, or receive training at business college or night school in some special line.

One girl we employed was waiting to enroll in a training class of the telephone company. Another wanted to buy herself some clothes and save towards taking a course in hair dressing. Still another girl was taking a sewing course and hoped to earn her living as a seamstress. A girl who is holding a good position in an office worked for us part-time and took a business course. One of our happiest maids, a girl from a farm, was sewing on her trousseau. When she left us to be married her clothes and linens were a credit to her taste and industry.

It may sound as if our household has had a great succession of girls—we have, but our partings with most of them have been on a note of goodwill. I have had my "ups and downs" with every maid—(and she likely felt the same way about me). Two of my complete failures were partly my own fault. In one case I was too indefinite when I first employed this girl about "dead lines" on coming in at night. In spite of promises, she persisted in coming in after dances later and later until at last she had to leave. Another maid walked out on me when one of the children fell seriously ill. I was so occupied nursing my child I didn't realize that she feared infantile paralysis infection. Her one thought was *flight!*

Expecting perfection of a maid is sure to be met with disappointment—no way to postpone your jewel's "packing up day!" We are all human and make mistakes. An objective-minded employer can see her own blunders as well as her employee's failures. She can use her imagination about her maid's work today and her dreams for tomorrow. The old-fashioned (but not out-worn) Golden Rule is the basis of a satisfying Mistress-Maid relationship. It's worth trying.

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Star In Piano Concerto

By JOHN YOCOM

AT THE recent subscription concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, bouquets for the evening's best offering by Sir Ernest MacMillan and his group went to the opening Concerto Grosso in B minor by Handel. It was a noble and powerfully sustained rendering of the piece; the violins were particularly beautiful and deeply expressive. The piano concerto—Schumann's in A minor—just missed receiving the honor.

Guest artist was Ida Krehm, a former Toronto prize student of Norah Drewett and the late Viggo Kihl and now resident in Chicago. In a work that has been rigorously expunged of all the ingratiating elements of virtuoso display, Miss Krehm emphasized the more intrinsic values. She performed it with a sharp vividness and an intensity both of feeling and intelligence. While Schumann mostly skipped the fireworks, he was lavish with melodies. We thought that at times Miss Krehm might have had more lightness of touch, a greater degree of lyrical expression, for the subtleties of Schumann's unobtrusively beautiful melodies were often lost in too energetic a presentation. The orchestra likewise, while majestic and powerful in the exchanges with the soloist, missed some of the melodic poetry Schumann had written into it. Excepting these elusions, the work was stimulating and Miss Krehm again demonstrated that she is a musician of high gifts. She is justifiably considered one of this continent's leading pianists.

The symphony was Brahms' Fourth. Brahms' symphonies are richly filled with sentiment but they still have a predominantly rhetorical structure and require a continuous forward movement. The structure is loose but real. There is a natural emphasis in their grand and leisurely build-up. However, the T.S.O. overdid the sentiment each time it came to it, we thought, when the idea was to get eloquence without bathos—the real trick in playing Brahms' symphonies. In some of the popular thematic passages the violins got quite mushy. Furthermore, there were some imperfections of tonal renderings (*e.g.*, the horns in the second movement; soft passages were frequently not uniform, section by section). However, the last movement was full of highlights that almost, if not quite, blended into one tonal brilliance. We would like to say a word of praise here for the splendid sonority of the T.S.O. bass section.

The Canadian number was Edmonton-born Dorothy Cadzow's "Northwestern Sketches"; two were played. A skillful compilation of sharp tone colors, American folk rhythms and descriptive melodies, it was more a collection of musical material we seemed to have heard before than a novel approach (*c.f.*, Siegmeister's "Western Suite"). Miss Cadzow gives great promise of catching the atmosphere of the west but she shouldn't feel held down to rodeo stuff.

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Highlight of the Mendelssohn Choir concert, with the T.S.O., in Massey Hall on Nov. 30 will be the performance of "Belshazzar's Feast" by Walton, the distinguished young English composer. It is the most startling Bible story ever to be choralized. It tells of the handwriting on the wall and the fall of Babylon the mighty, by means of tone-color clashes, phrases that burst like shells and grim harmonies that are like the wailings of witches. The modern music is highly imaginative and realistically descriptive of the Bible text. The soloist will be the brilliant 27-year-old Vancouver baritone, Ernest Adams.

The Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra under Ethel Stark will offer an unusual series of children's concerts at the Hermitage starting on Nov. 27. They are designed not only to promote good listening but also to encourage youngsters with ambitions to become performers.

The first concert by the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, new conductor Walter Kaufmann on the podium, will be held in Civic Auditorium Dec. 16.

The opening concert of the Montreal Little Symphony Orchestra was held in the Hermitage last week. George Schick, new musical director of the Little Symphony, led the orchestra in a program of music by Schubert, Brahms and Mozart. A native of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Schick received his training at the famed Prague Conservatory. He succeeded George Szell as head of the conductor's class at the conservatory and also as director of the Czech Symphony Orchestra.

Queen's University is sponsoring a performance Dec. 1-2-3 in Kingston of what might be Canada's first full-length opera on a Canadian theme, "Evangeline". (Coulter and Willan's "Deirdre of the Sorrows" had a Celtic story.) Dr. Graham George, head of the university's music department, composed the music and two undergraduates, Donald Warren and Paul Roddick, wrote the libretto.

On Sunday evening last, Clifford Poole and Margaret Parsons Poole, two of Canada's most outstanding pianists, gave their first concert in London, Ontario, since they became residents of the "Forest City". Famous both as individual artists and as a man-and-wife concert team, this young couple recently left Toronto's Royal Conservatory to join the music faculty of the University of Western Ontario.

John Cozens, well-known in Canadian music circles, was recently appointed Promotional Manager for Western Music (Ontario) Ltd., with offices at 229 Yonge Street, Toronto. His company is agent for the British firms of Novello, Curwen, Cramer and Arnold.

Photo by John Steele

Bela Boszormenyi-Nagy, noted Hungarian pianist now on staff of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, will be soloist at "Wednesday Five O'Clock" recital in Concert Hall, Dec. 8. Parlow String Quartet opens series on Nov. 24 with first Canadian performance of Benjamin Britten's First Quartet.

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Striking Recital

By FREDERICK ARTHUR

PLAYING with a studied reserve that came rather as a barrier between herself and the audience, Mary Syme gave an extremely varied program at Toronto's Eaton Auditorium last Thursday evening. It was not until the Chopin Sonata in B minor that she broke through this mannerism. Having admitted that, it must be said that Mary Syme is indeed a brilliant pianist. In the rather dramatic Chopin sonata she displayed a virtuosity which need fear no comparison. In the seldom-played Bach "Capriccio", a very interesting work, she played the rollicking fugue in a manner which we are sure would have delighted the old gentleman from Leipzig.

The feature work, of course, was "Bachianas Brasileiras No. 4" by Villa-Lobos. Like much modern music, some of it was exceedingly sterile but the "Song of the Jungle", with its maddening reiteration of B flat, was a striking bit of program music. Before this work, Miss Syme gave a brief, interesting resumé of the composer's intentions: that B flat, for instance, portrayed the ever-present cry of the jungle macaw, while the final "Dance" was an attempt to picture three strongly contrasting races which comprise the people of Brazil. Three Etudes by Rachmaninoff closed the program and provided some of the most beautiful playing of the evening, rivalled only by the "Largo" in the Chopin sonata. Three Scarlatti sonatas and the "Third Impromptu" by Fauré provided additional contrast to a program that was worthy of a much larger audience.

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January 26: Norah Drewett, pianist; Géza de Kresz, violinist.
February 9: Parlow String Quartet.
February 23: Lubka Kolessa, pianist.

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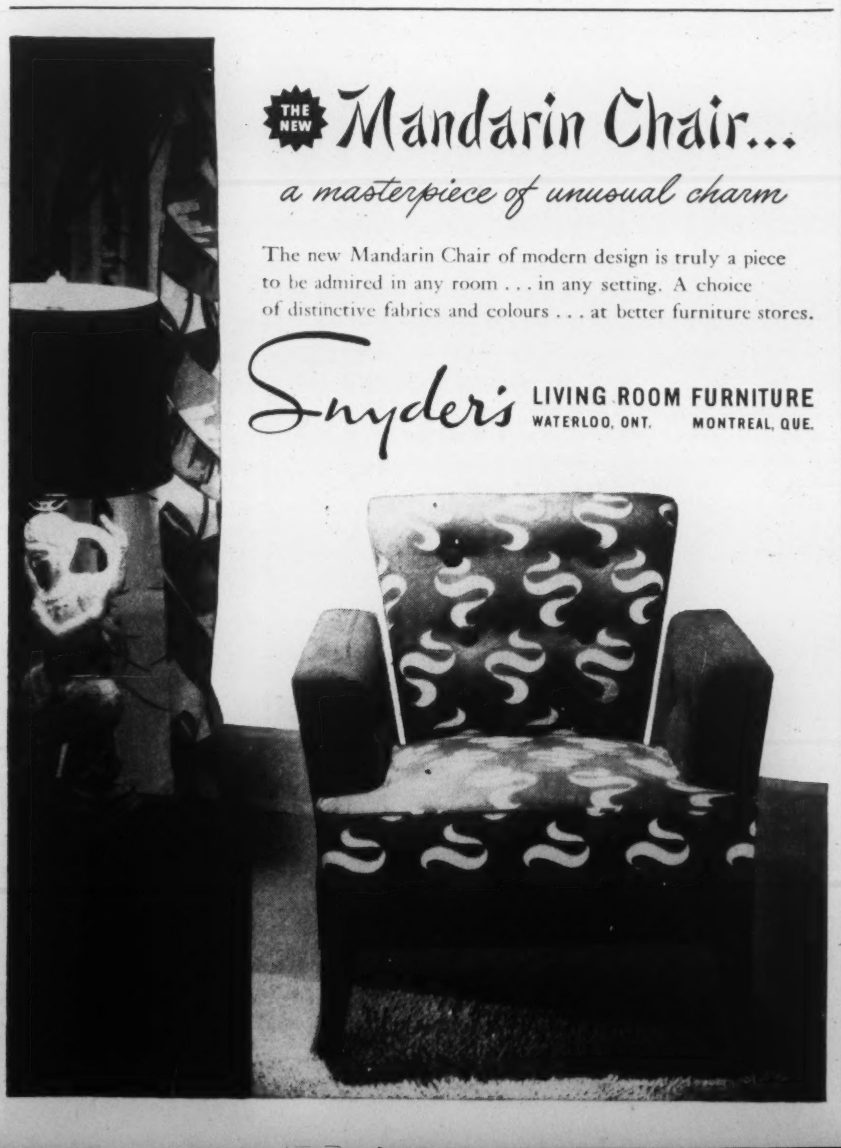

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HOUSE OF WINDSOR

The Royal Child

By NORAH K. RILEY

The author of the following article is a member of the editorial staff of "Debrett's Peerage".

London.

AN HEIR is born into the Royal House of Windsor, and for the first time in 38 years the direct line of succession is doubly assured, for not since the reign of King Edward VII has the monarch possessed a grandchild through his heir. It will, however, be recalled that a reign earlier Queen Victoria boasted three heirs in the direct line. There still comes to light occasionally the photograph of Her Majesty holding in her arms the Royal infant, now the Duke of Windsor, and accompanied by the then Prince of Wales and his son the Duke of York (both later to reign as King Edward VII and King George V respectively).

Our hearts warm to the proud young mother, Princess Elizabeth, whom millions of us have loved from her own babyhood. Though we then little guessed the place Fate held for her, the names chosen, Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, were proudly significant of her future destiny. Year by year we watched the winsome child develop into a responsible adult whom we could regard with an even deeper affection. The genuine love the country bore her reached an overwhelming climax last year at the time of her wedding to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Renounced Rights

"Philip," as he is affectionately spoken of by millions, may well be proud that his child is one day likely to wear the crown of England. Before his marriage he renounced all rights as a Greek prince and subject and elected to be a Briton. Many years before that his parents had chosen to have him reared and educated as an English boy and thus he was sent to the care of his uncle, Lord Louis Mountbatten, now Lord Mountbatten of Burma.

Yes, well might Philip be proud. But let us not forget that he in his turn has much to offer that is noble and honorable. His great-grandmother, the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of England) gave her life for what she considered her duty, in nursing two of her children who had contracted a fever. Queen Victoria, who had never recovered from the death (at the age of 42) of her husband, the Prince Consort, was again plunged into grief on the seventeenth anniversary of his untimely death.

How Queen Victoria loved those children her gentle daughter had left; when an old woman, ever faithful to her various duties, she got permission of the Cabinet to travel out to Hesse to be present at the confirmation of the motherless little girls. Today, if she were here, she would feel comforted and happy that the eldest of that family is grandmother to the young man who is father of a future British monarch.

Ebe Stignani, famed mezzo soprano of La Scala, was artist at Toronto Women's Musical Club this week.

A characteristic which we hope will be inherited by the Royal child is one which the parents have in common—the ability to mix with those of all ranks. This mutual trait is perhaps a result of their common Danish ancestry, for both can claim Christian IX, that famous democrat, amongst their forebears. Queen Alexandra, Princess Elizabeth's great-grandmother, was a daughter of Christian IX and sister to George I of Greece, a Danish prince, elected in 1863 to the throne of the Hellenes. Thus, though "Prince Philip of Greece" was his title, the family of the Duke of Edinburgh were Danish and bore no Greek blood in their veins.

It is said that in his youth King Christian (then in only remote succession to the Danish throne) was sent to England as a representative of the Danish King to congratulate the 18-year-old queen on her recent accession to the throne, but though he came ostensibly as an Ambassador, there were those (perhaps including himself) who hoped he might find favor as a suitor. Victoria, however, as the world knows, had her own ideas on most things, not precluding the choice of a husband, and Christian went back as he came—unattached.

Yet, ironically enough, innumerable of their descendants have since chosen to link their two countries together, and none more happily than the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, whose child is to bind more closely the ties between our two peace-loving nations.

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MODERN PENELOPE

The Lady of the Loom

BY LYN HARRINGTON

THREE years ago, when I met her for the first time, Karen Bulow, Canada's most outstanding weaver and designer, dreamed of a school where Canadians could learn the beauties of handwoven fabrics. I thought privately that it was just one of those things that wouldn't even materialize. I could not have been more mistaken in my estimate of Karen Bulow.

For the weaving school is now a reality—has been since May, 1946.

But Karen Bulow is like that. She never deviates from her high purpose, which is to bring before Canadians the beauty and utility of well-designed materials. Her work is foremost in her life, and she is well-adapted to speak with authority on the subject of fabric design.

"Color blending and simplicity are the important things in designing textiles of today," she declares. "Beauty and quality are the important things in a fabric, whether the work is done by hand or in a textile mill." She loves muted colors in "slatey" tones herself, and uses contrasts sparingly.

She believes firmly in letting her work speak for itself and for her as well. Nonetheless, Canada's debt to Denmark must be acknowledged. It was there that Miss Bulow trained and worked at her weaving until she felt she had come to a standstill. She looked abroad and chose Canada.

She passes lightly over her early days of struggle in getting established in Montreal, where she arrived in 1929 with few words of English. It is difficult to persuade her to speak of working on a single loom, introducing handwoven ties to an alien public. But she did it. Today her Canadian Homespuns, Reg'd., turns out literally "miles of ties" as Otto Bulow, Karen's brother and business manager, laughingly describes it.

"That's all history," she protests. "The ties gave us a wonderful start, but now we are reaching further."

—*Richard Harrington*

KAREN BULOW

Karen Bulow has woven an excellent business out of the colored threads of wool, linen and cotton that crowd her stockroom shelves. Not only do her ties, luncheon sets, peasant skirts and caps sell well to the thronging tourists of Montreal, but they are found in cities all across Canada.

Her booth at the Canadian National Exhibition was a triumph of decorator's art—soft, muted tones that blended exquisitely. But it was a total loss, she discovered, in the hub-bub of the crowds. Maybe she marred its delicate beauty when she imported fifty dozen ties and a loom right quick from Montreal—but she stopped the crowd. She learned what every exhibitor must learn, that the public demands action. With the loom at work and the finished product alongside, she didn't have to take the ties back to Montreal when the Exhibition closed.

The business of exhibits is extremely time-consuming, but there is a fascination about it. Miss Bulow is far from being an exhibitionist but she is intensely proud of the work turned out by the Canadian Homespuns, and by the students of her school.

Subtle Coloring

Last spring the public was able to get a back-stage gander at Karen Bulow's home, when her four-storey house in downtown Montreal was opened to it for two days. Actually, it was the school's work she displayed. But bedroom, living-room, study and kitchen . . . every room in the house displayed beautiful handwove textiles designed by Miss Bulow, created either by her staff or by her students.

Two large rooms at street level are the classroom. They formed a splendid setting for the handwoven textiles of drapes, rugs and upholstery, in linen, wool and cotton. Her living-room upstairs with its grey walls, Canadian paintings and pottery, is always charming and no less so than usual on this occasion.

Miss Bulow hopes to repeat her "open house" at a later date. At present she is concentrating on new designs, and on planning spring exhibits in Montreal and Toronto. For an open house does not reach the widest public. Still it displays the materials in their proper setting, in the atmosphere of a gracious home.

"It is gratifying to see how Canadians are becoming interested in our handwoven fabrics for their interior decorating," Karen said with enthusiasm. "Our aim has been to show that handwoven fabrics do not always indicate hard colors and crude textures suitable only for country houses."

I glanced around the St. Catherine Street studio, at the delicate hangings of fine linen, one in particular in a grey and beige plaid with a silver thread gleaming through it here and there. Handsome linen upholstery, thick luxurious rugs in yellow with a design of grey green . . . Karen had made her point. These could never be associated with heavy maple furniture, cobbled fireplaces and mounted trophies.

Much of her work is done in cooperation with interior decorators, who suggest the colors they need, the type of fabric they require. Miss Bulow designs and has a sample woven for the decorator. It usually means that the yarn must be specially dyed for the purpose. For instance, just recently Canadian Homespuns supplied window hangings for 22 new T.C.A. planes.

Studio And Home

An interesting feature about Miss Bulow's work is that her weavers are spread out in a radius of 70 miles of Montreal. All her workers have been trained under her supervision, but many prefer to work in their own homes. The yarns are selected and, with a sample, are sent to the weaver who receives exactly the same salary for her home efforts as those who work in the Montreal studio.

Training weavers is no new thing in Karen Bulow's life, but it fitted her for the school which is a dream come true. While in Denmark this summer, she was able to engage a Swedish instructor, who has been associated with the Swedish Handicraft Association for years. "We think Sweden absolutely superior in hand-weaving, in colors and in style," said Miss Bulow, speaking for herself and her brother.

The school was started with the idea of education, so that people would learn to appreciate good textiles. Many of the students of the day classes have been serious-minded veterans, who got their first taste of weaving in occupational therapy classes. One after another has gone into work with various provincial governments—Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. One is teaching in Chilliwack, B.C. And still come the requests, "Have you any more trained students available?"

The woman who weaves for a hobby today finds that the creation of beautiful designs is as fascinating now as it was to Penelope. Stenographers and office girls come in for the evening classes, teachers for the summer courses. With her fifteen school looms working steadily, it would seem that Miss Bulow's ambition is on its way to fulfillment.

The looms were pushed aside briefly this past summer to make way for 330 square feet of tufted grey rug. It was woven in strips at the studio, then had to be joined in the largest space available, which was the classroom. But most of the sewing is done at the studio. Here the gay peasant skirts, the handsome ties, the fetching ski bonnets are cut and sewn. Here the tweeds and dress materials reach completion.

It is a crowded studio, every room in the building used to capacity. Three years ago Karen Bulow mentioned her dream of a larger studio, too. Building conditions have kept that dream from materializing as yet. But there's little doubt that it too will become a reality.

JOAN RIGBY

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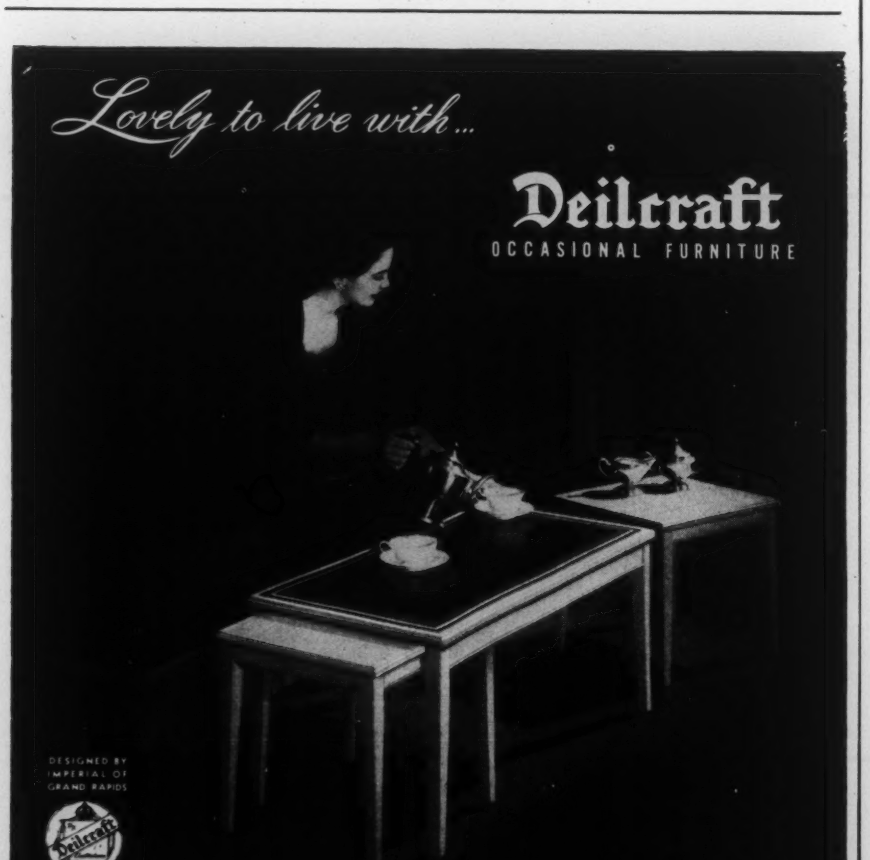

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2. Prepared insulin is sometimes used when the diabetic does not produce enough for his needs. New, slower-acting insulins make possible more accurate control of diabetes.

3. Diet determines the amount of sugar and starch taken into the body. In some cases, by balancing diet and exercise, diabetes can be controlled without added insulin.

4. Exercise helps keep blood sugar at a safe level by using up sugars and starches. Many diabetics, by following their doctor's advice, are able to continue their favorite sports.

Early discovery helps control diabetes

Since early diabetes has no obvious symptoms, discovery may come only when a doctor makes a urinalysis, and then, if necessary, a blood sugar test.

These tests are important for people most likely to get diabetes—those with a family history of the disease, and those who are overweight and past 40, particularly women. Everyone, however, should try to keep weight down, and to have a regular medical examination which includes a check-up for diabetes.

If diabetes *is* discovered, it is reassuring to note that with good medical supervision, the average diabetic is living much longer. At age 40, for example, his life expectancy is now more than twice what it was before insulin was discovered in 1921.

To learn more helpful facts about this disease, send for your free copy of Metropolitan's booklet "Diabetes." Address your request to Booklet Dept. 118-T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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SCHOOL DANCE

Old Men Can't Take It

By TERENCE CRONYN

IT WAS held, as is the case with most such affairs, in the school gymnasium. They tell me that it was most successful and that everyone had a good time. I don't know about that. I wasn't there, but I saw a lot of the other aspects of a dance in a boys' boarding school.

It was held on the first day of term. This enabled them to keep the Lower School boys away for a day and so to accommodate the girls in that building. I was told off to look after the Lower School for the occasion; that really meant looking after about sixty girls, aged fifteen to seventeen and all pretty. It wasn't a tough job in any way, but it had its moments — particularly for a bachelor with twenty years of teaching boys, and little else, behind him. The Bachelor and the Sixty Bobby-soxers—that's right.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon they began to arrive—the boys and their girls. One of the maids in the Lower School directed the girls to their allotted dormitories, and I spent a good deal of time acting as guide. On each occasion I modestly indicated the door of the dormitory in question and beat a hasty retreat; later that night I realized that my balding pate indicated in their eyes a state of senility that belied the necessity for such formality.

Afternoon tea was served in the Library. I joined a master's wife in attempting to inject a touch of jollity into the silent boys who were solemnly passing sandwiches and cakes to their equally quiescent girls. Our efforts were of little avail; the affair had the atmosphere of a non-alcoholic wake.

THEN the boys departed to change into their cadet uniforms, and the girls went to the dormitories.

My temporary abode was strategically located by the main stairway. As a result, my own changing was an interrupted affair. I soon gave up any attempts at formality and appeared in shirt-sleeves, continuing to insert studs into my stiff shirt while directing a late-comer to her abode, or finding an iron with which a rose-bud might press her dress. The local florist delivered a number of corsages which had to be distributed. Doing this taxed my ingenuity, but I managed to get each one to its intended wearer without more mutual embarrassment than the sight of a bewitching dressing-gown. Just as I had tied my white tie my braces broke, but a Lower School maid heroically dived into one of the dormitories and obtained a pair from the trousers of one of the boys who rightfully lived there.

We all had dinner across the campus in the Upper School dining-room. I grabbed a quick bite, as a sixth sense warned me to be back in the Lower School before the others. During the half hour between dinner and the dance, business was brisk at my stand in the front hall. Girls arrived in quantities and boys stood about waiting for the conclusion of those mysterious rites that go on when the apparently most perfectly accoutered female goes "upstairs". The length of the latter operation in several cases assured permanent converts to bachelorhood in the breasts of the sixteen year old attendant swains, whose ideas of speed in personal assembly were based on a complete preparation for school breakfast in one and a half minutes.

When peace descended, I decided to wait around for a few minutes more and then go to the dance. At 1.30 a.m., when the affair concluded, I was still waiting. It had been an interesting evening. Various girls had been in for this and that and boys had appeared from time to time fraught with the problems of the truly gentle knight.

For the next hour, the front hall was an animated spot. Girls and boys appeared continuously, the former to be checked, the latter to say a stiff good-night and beat a hasty retreat. There came a slack moment and I withdrew to my bedroom with the idea in mind of what I considered would be a well-earned night-cap. In a moment there appeared a vision of youthful loveliness in pyjamas and dressing-gown—could she have something to eat?—the girls in the dormitory all were hungry. (Since arriving that afternoon, they had had tea, dinner and supper.)

It was then that I realized that I was quite alone on watch, a veritable Horatius. I set out to find a maid; all had disappeared, and the matron had gone to bed. Of course, the kitchens were locked, and so I had to regret over the food question.

Then another vision appeared—could they have the dormitory lights turned off? Now, I knew that I was for it. However, as I said, they did not mind. I turned off lights and checked in dormitories as if they were occupied by their rightful inhabitants. The girls appeared to be sitting on their beds and fooling around much as boys do at bed-time.

As soon as I returned to my room, I heard a delicate pitter-patter in the corridor. When I appeared, there was a scamper of bare feet. I realized that, just as boys will be boys, girls will be boys when sleeping in a boys' school and acted accordingly. Any shreds of masculine modesty that might have remained with me were dissipated by this time. I went into the dormitory from which the flying feet had come and delivered what to boys would have been a very milk-and-water blast on the enormities of wandering around after "lights".

There were a few really late returners. These required showing to their darkened beds and an indicating of the bathroom light.

AT 4 a.m. I fell asleep, having left my door open, just in case.

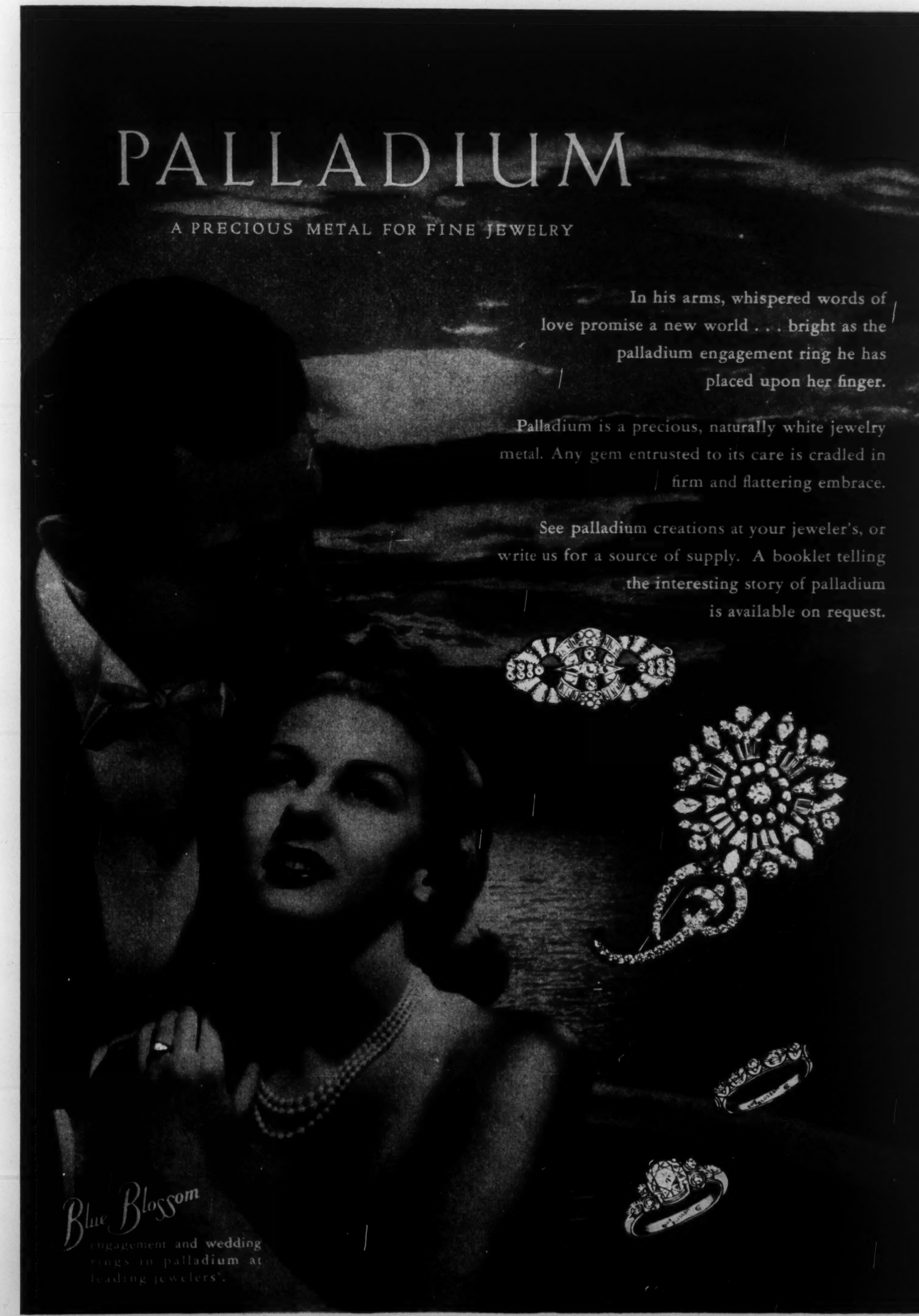
At 9.30 a.m. I opened one eye, to see the giggling figures of attractively dressed young ladies passing in the corridor. Probably they were saying, quite rightly, that these old men just can't take it.

• •

IN MEMORIAM

ON SEA
On land   And in the air
They voyaged for Freedom,
For dear Lands they strove,
They rejoiced in High Flight.
"At the going down of the sun
And in the morning
We will remember them."

H. R. STEWART



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ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Vice-Regal Parishioners

By JEAN LOVE GALLOWAY

Ottawa.

I suppose you can get used to everything. The congregation of one particular little Anglican church here on the edge of town prove this every Sunday morning when nobody so much as raises an eyebrow when the Governor General and his family file up the aisle to take their pews. This congregation is used to seeing the King's representative in their church. He comes regularly, as have the other Governors General since Confederation.

There is no gold braid, pomp, or show about the presence of the people from Rideau Hall. They come quietly and unobtrusively to worship God at the nearest church of their faith.

Like most of our churches, St. Bartholomew's is not overcrowded. Because of its hide-away location, there are no tourists. The interior is dark, rather shabby, but mellow and pretty.

Three pews at the upper right are reserved for the Governor and his party. The Alexanders' three children attend church with their parents when they are home from school in England. Lord Rennell of Rodd was a visitor with Their Excellencies in the pew last Sunday.

"Their Excellencies are among my very best parishioners when it comes to attendance and helping with our church functions," Rev. A. T. Carson, the rector, assured me after the service. "If all my parishioners were as devoted to their church as Viscount Alexander, we would have a mighty fine church indeed," Mr. Carson commented.

When the Women's Parish Guild at St. Bartholomew's are holding a bazaar, they often call on one of their own members to open it—Lady Alexander. Like any good church worker, the Viscountess is ready to do her share of the work. She contributes articles for the sales, makes a speech and then buys things. Just last week, Lady Alexander opened the annual fall bazaar in the old Parish Hall where the first stone was set in place on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1867.

Escorted to the platform by the Rector and the president of the Guild, who incidentally, is Mrs. C. D. Howe, wife of the Cabinet Minister, the Viscountess in her lovely soft voice said she was happy to see so many of the parishioners taking an interest in the bazaar.

"I think that special mention should be made of the ladies who have put so much effort into the making of these articles and the decorating of the booths," Her Excellency said. "The raising of money for the care and upkeep of the church is the work of the congregation. They can relieve the Rector of financial difficulties which will leave him free to look after the spiritual needs of our members. I am happy to open this bazaar and in so doing, wish you the very best of luck."

For the bazaar, Lady Alexander wore a smooth-fitting black wool suit, black felt off-the-face hat and black suede high heeled pumps. Around her shoulders she wore stone marten furs. Coming down from the platform, the Viscountess visited each booth chatting with the women in charge and commenting on the articles for sale.

Lady Alexander

Her first purchase was a baby's sweater and bootees. There was a moment of hesitation while her eyes ran over the baby things displayed. It was a silent moment in which all those crowded around the counter wondered if the baby's sweater would by any chance be meant for Princess Elizabeth. And then, Lady Alexander broke the silence with: "Oh, I didn't tell you the size—it's for a baby nine months old." But the Viscountess bought a downy wee bunny too. So if the sweater wasn't destined for Buckingham Palace, who knows, that bunny might be.

Her Excellency did not leave the sale until she had tucked a box of homemade chocolate fudge under her arm and she took quite a few minutes to choose two blue aprons her own size. Then she had tea with Mrs. Howe and members of the Guild executive.

But as with the church service, the women who came to the bazaar did not come expressly to see Lady Alexander open the event. They came for the same old practical reason women have always gone to bazaars—to buy.

There was the usual buzz of women's voices, the tinkle of change, laughter mixed with the odd little tiff that sparks in any hunt for bargains. It was the healthy, lively spirit of any church bazaar in any little town in Canada.

"Save me a nice apron, will you, May?" pleaded the captain of the Fish Pond as she whisked by the apron booth to take up her post. The women were by no means lavishly dressed, though some of them went home to dinner in Rockcliffe mansions. They were, as Ottawa women usually are, a bit on the shabby, the dull side as far as clothes are concerned. They lack the snap and the taste of their counterparts in stylish Toronto and fashion conscious Montreal. They wear quality clothes. But they never seem to match anything up.

Located close enough to Rideau Hall to enable its residents to walk to church, St. Bartholomew's has always been linked with Royalty. Since Confederation when it was built, it has been the vice-regal place of worship except during the terms of two Governors General who were not Church of England members.

While the quaint old parish hall was finished in 1867, the church itself was not completed until May 9, 1868 when Viscount Monck, Canada's first Governor General, laid the corner stone. Since then, there has been a long and intimate connection between St. Bartholomew's and Government House.

Many Governors General have read the lesson regularly in the church, though Viscount Alexander does not perform this ceremony. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, the British High Commissioner, frequently is a reader. Members of the families of the Squires of Rideau Hall have taught in the Sunday School and sung in the choir, which by the way, is located at the rear of the little church.

Lady Victoria, the daughter of Earl Grey, Governor General 1904-11, was buried from St. Bartholomew's. The funeral of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, one time British Ambassador to the United States, and who died at Government House here, took place from the church.

In 1931, the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Bessborough was baptized at the altar. His sponsors were His Majesty King George V with Sir Robert Borden, a former Prime Minister, as proxy and Lord Stanley with Viscount Duncannon as proxy.

There is a Royal interest too in the church furnishings. The altar cross and candlesticks were a gift of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The large East window was given by the Duke of Connaught and was unveiled by the Prince of Wales, November 19, 1919. The communion vessels were

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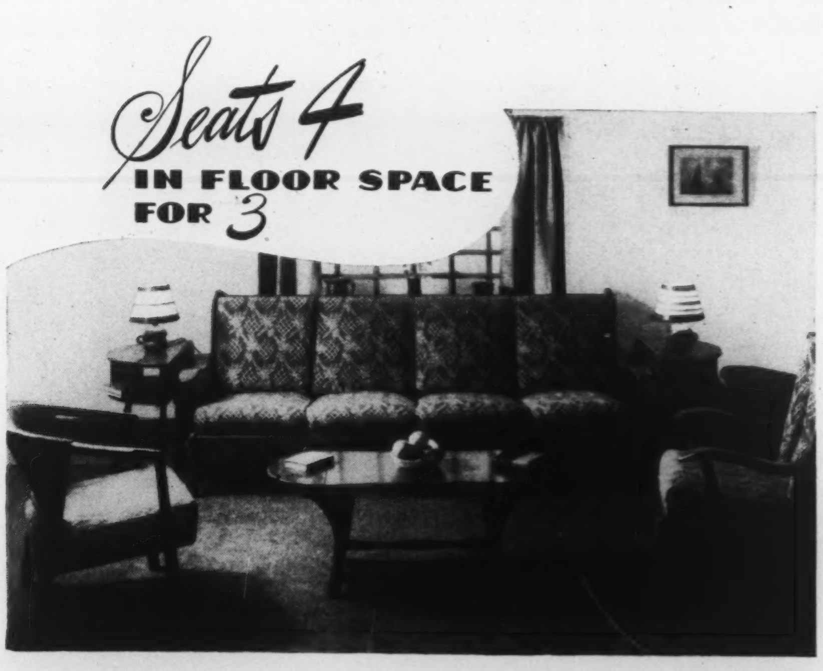

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donated by Viscount Willingdon. The Duke of Devonshire presented a Bible for the lectern. The altar-desk was given by the Marchioness of Dufferin. The three bells were a gift of Princess Louise.

The two aged flags hanging in the chancel, the Union Jack and the Cross of St. George, were made by the hand of Princess Patricia. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen gave the organ.

A tablet hangs on the north wall, erected by the Duke of Connaught to commemorate the members of his staff who fell in World War I. There are many other tablets which recall famous names. Some of those commemorated are the Duchess of Connaught, the Marquis of Dufferin (G.G. 1872-78), the Earl of Ava and Gwendolyn Stephenson, sister of the Marchioness of Dufferin.

Three pews are reserved at the front right of the church for the occupants of Government House. The first, bearing the Royal coat-of-arms, is furnished with five chairs, and is kept for the exclusive use of the vice-regal family. Here for three-quarters of a century, the King's representatives have worshipped God. Mingling with the rest of the congregation in praise and prayer are princes, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons.

St. Bartholomew's congregation is used to people in high places. The fact that this church wears its regal ties quietly, affectionately and in an atmosphere of humble reverence is a credit to its congregation and those responsible for its direction. This holy place breathes the simplicity of greatness in the heart of the nation.

CONCERNING FOOD

Proof Of The Hunting

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

BETWEEN daylight and dusk one day you have a few spare moments which you can use to crystallize some plans for the family's meals for the ensuing days. Somehow or other bothersome thoughts of Breast of Guinea Hen *Sous Cloche* and *Crepe Suzettes* are interspersed with hamburger and rice pudding and your progress is very slow. It isn't that the exotic or unusual are popular at your home—quite the contrary—but you are definitely in a menu rut and need a good boost to get out of it.

At this point your husband arrives home with a parcel and presents it to you with the explanation that it is a piece of venison from old George who has just returned from his annual visit to the deer country which was a most successful venture. Since venison is a favorite dish with everyone, dull care vanishes.

On opening the parcel you are confronted with an odd shaped piece of flesh which doesn't reveal any clue as to which section of the animal it belonged. If it is the rib section it should be rare roasted but there would be no point, you decide, to plan candlelight and wine if it turned out tough and unchewable with the result that everyone would have to take off to Joe's Diner for a light snack. After due consultation with your husband and much poking at the meat you suggest that maybe George could give you the answer, but unfortunately he has left town. Finally you cut off a piece and let it sizzle in fat in the frying pan and then eat it. It is definitely on the chewy side and quite evident that it came from parts of the deer most actively engaged in leaping from rock to rock in the forest wilds, so obviously the best cooking treatment would be pot roasting or pressure cooking.

A good marinade will help tenderize the meat and improve the flavor and marinading it any time from two hours to three days before cooking will do the trick. You can use French dressing or a mixture of salad oil and vinegar or a special marinade. Here is the recipe—

Marinade For Venison

1 cup vinegar
2 cups wine (red or white)
2 bay leaves
2 crushed garlic cloves
3 onions cut in quarters
3 carrots sliced
2 tsp. salt

Let the meat remain in the marinade for 2 days in a cool place turning it occasionally so that all parts of the meat have been covered with it.

Pot Roast Of Venison

Wipe meat thoroughly and lard it with strips of side bacon. Brown on all sides in ½ cup cooking fat in a Dutch oven or deep heavy saucepan with tight fitting lid, seasoning well with salt and pepper. Add 1 cup of the marinade strained. Cover and simmer over low heat for 2 hours. Then add—

½ cup diced celery
½ cup minced onion
3 tart apples, chopped
1 pared, sliced carrot

Simmer for 1 hour more or until meat is tender. Thicken the sauce if desired. Serve with buttered turnips, parsley potatoes and a tart jelly.

Of course if you know what part of the animal you have to deal with the situation is a lot simpler especially if it has been properly hung and butchered. Steaks are treated like beefsteaks and are usually served rare. Loin cutlets can be browned quickly on both sides, seasoned and 1 cup thick sour cream added. Then cover and allow to simmer for 10 minutes and serve with buttered noodles.

Loin, saddle and leg can all be roasted without marinating but they should be larded with bacon or salt pork and any dry skin removed. Rub the roast well with fat and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Put on rack in uncovered roasting pan and place in oven 470°F for 20 minutes. Reduce heat to 400°F and baste frequently until meat is cooked allowing 10 minutes to the pound since it is usually served rare. Serve with gravy made from the pan juices and drippings.

If, however, you don't fall heir to gifts of venison from friends or family you may feel the urge to serve some sort of game dish for variety. In some households rabbit might fill the bill while in others this four-legged creature is part of the weekly menu routine, but in any case it makes for delightful eating even though you may come across the occasional piece of shot.

With rabbits on the mind you can find recipes for all sorts of fascinating sounding dishes—Jugged Hare, Hasenpfeffer, to mention two, while the more usual methods of cooking are stewed or fried. Here is a recipe for Stewed Rabbit which would be very nice transformed into a Rabbit Pie by topping the whole thing in a bakedish with flaky pastry.

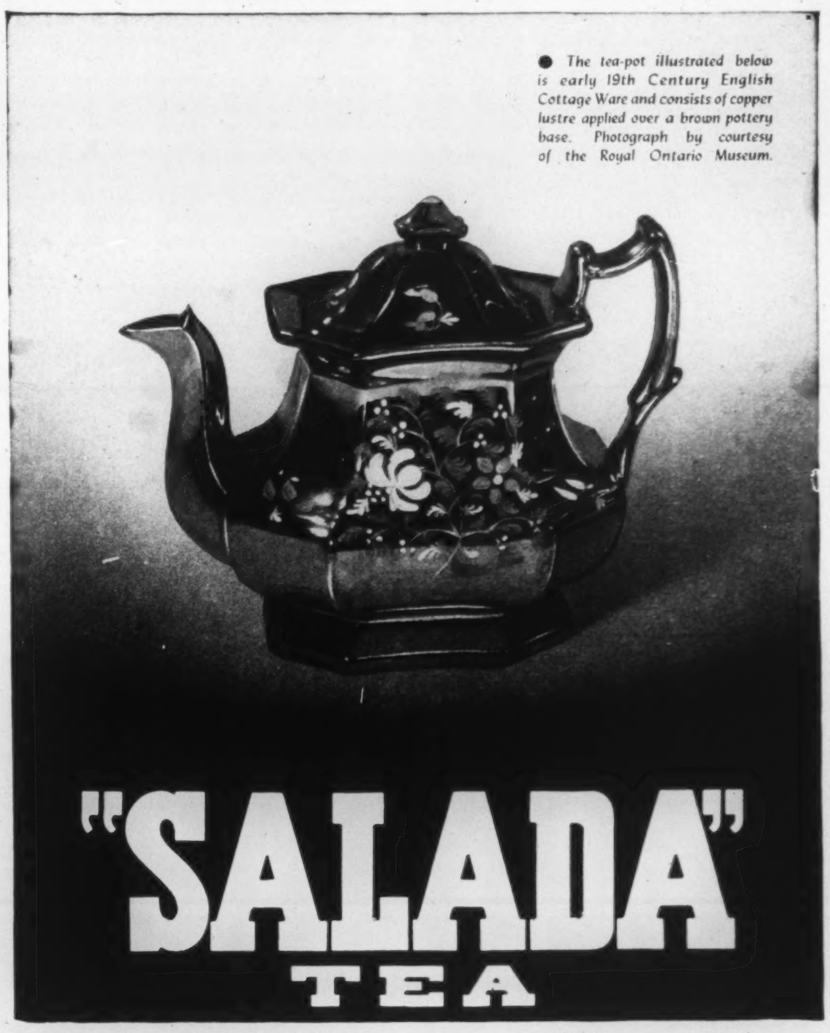
Rabbit Stew

1—3 lb. rabbit
6 small onions, peeled
1 bay leaf
1½ cups diced celery
3 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
2 qts. boiling water

Have rabbit drawn, cleaned and cut up. Wash and place in stew kettle with the above ingredients. Cover, bring to a boil and let simmer for 2 hours or until the rabbit is nearly tender. Then add—

2 cups diced carrots
2 cups diced potatoes
½ lb. sliced fresh mushrooms

Cover and simmer for 30 minutes longer or until the meat is tender. Thicken gravy by mixing ½ cup flour in ¾ cup of cold water and stirring into the gently boiling stew. Cook until thickened. Add 1 tbsp. thick condiment sauce and seasonings to taste. Enough for 6 servings.


● The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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JACK FROST

Vitamins For Chilblains

By HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

IF YOU have ever had chilblains, you will agree that it is one of the most cussed ailments inflicted upon man. Urban-dwelling Canadians who bask in the comfort of central heating usually escape chilblains. But many Canadian adults spent their childhood on the farm, where the only central heating was a red-bellied stove in the middle of the kitchen, living room, and little red schoolhouse at the cross-roads.

All through the winter and late spring, they scuffed through snowy lanes or across a wind-swept lake, kicking chunks of ice along and jumping the air-holes, or almost. No matter how intact their rubbers, or how high their over-stockings, the snow or water was always deeper. Consequently they arrived at school more often than not with wet, cold feet.

No dry, cosy slippers awaited them. They thrust soggy shoes onto the fender of the stove and the steam rose up from their snow-matted leggings. At the very mention of the word, chilblains, their toes began to prickle. And there are probably many persons in Canada today who suffer yearly from those bluish-red swellings on toes, heels and fingers. These swellings itch and burn beyond description, and sometimes break into painful ulcers.

Chilblains are common in the Old Country today, in cities as well as in rural areas. Typists get them on their fingers, working the cold keys in badly heated offices. People in dry-climate sections of the country are rarely affected. Some doctors say the appearance of chilblains is the reaction of susceptible persons to damp cold. Various disturbances, apparently, make persons susceptible. There are individuals in whom the peripheral circulation of the blood is defective. The walls of the tiniest blood vessels (the capillaries) are more permeable than is normal, and the blood doesn't clot as it should. This is because there is not enough prothrombin in it. When the amount of this substance in the blood is low, we are said to have a "low prothrombin level".

Dr. Wheatley, a British physician, learned that a skin specialist on this continent had relieved hives with vitamin K, and that those patients had had a low prothrombin level. Dr. Wheatley reasoned that vitamin K might relieve his patients' chilblains since they also were lacking in prothrombin.

(*Vitamin K, by the way, is found in the leafy portions of many young, growing plants. In fact, wherever nature produces chlorophyll, which makes grass green, vitamin K is present in some amount. It is also created by the action of certain bacteria, and this is probably the means by which the human body gets its requirements. A few years ago, man succeeded in making vitamin K synthetically.*)

Dr. Wheatley reported his results in the *British Medical Journal*. His reasoning had been right; vitamin K either cured or improved the chilblains of his patients.

Mr. A., who worked out of doors all the time, had had chilblains for as long as he could remember. He had tried medicines, injections, ointments; nothing relieved him. He wanted to tear off his shoes and scratch his dusky-red toes, but his fingers itched too, and he didn't know which to scratch first. Besides, his knuckles showed signs of ulceration. A few milligrams of vitamin K were injected and he returned within a week, excited and happy. His fingers were normal and the toes only slightly swollen. After that, he took vitamin K by mouth, and by the end of another week all traces of chilblains were gone.

Relief In Hours

Two women refugees, Mrs. B. and Miss C., had never had chilblains until they went to England's damp climate. One patient needed two or three courses of vitamin K. There was great improvement in the symptoms of the other, without complete cure. She ascribed her condition to the inadequate diet during the Nazi occupation of her country. Mrs. D. had had chilblains for seven years, but the winter of 1946, with its blizzards and lack of fuel, had been the worst. Relief came within a few hours after she began taking synthetic vitamin K by mouth.

There were several other case reports but most of the victims were cured or improved. Patients preferred capsules or tablets to injections of vitamin K (who wouldn't?), although injections worked more quickly. On the average, twenty milligrams twice daily by mouth was found to be a satisfactory dosage. In some cases, however, that amount was taken three times daily and two or more courses of treatment were necessary if the trouble recurred. (Vitamin K is apparently quite harmless and massive doses can be taken without ill effect.)

Another British physician, Dr. Gourlay, believes that in some people the exposure to cold causes a contraction of the walls of the small arteries under the skin, and interferes with the metabolism of the cells. On warming the part (and the natural thing is to thrust cold feet toward the fire), the spasm in the arteries may relax and no harm is done. If, however, the spasm does not relax, the heat increases the metabolism of the cells and swelling results. This interferes with the drainage of the veins. According to Dr. Gourlay, a chilblain results. He believes the best treatment is prevention, and to this end he advocates that warm clothing be worn, a certain amount of exercise be taken, and "a liberal diet provided". This last is very important. If the administration of a food factor improves a condition, a deficiency of that factor must surely have been operative in causing the condition.

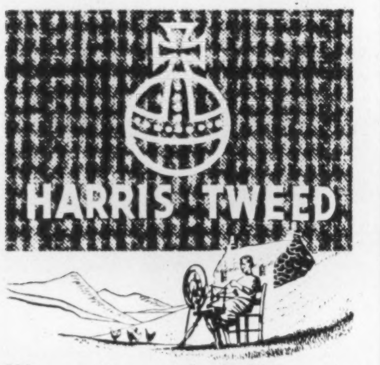
Tolerate Cold

Dr. Gourlay, noting the relaxing action of nicotinic acid (one of the vitamins of the B complex group), tried the vitamin on children whose hands and noses were swollen and congested from the cold. They were given 25 milligrams three times daily, immediately after meals. Adults received twice that amount. In no case was it necessary to give more than 300 milligrams a day. (Nicotinamide, it seems, will not do the trick.) Of 27 patients, 26 said that treatment with nicotinic acid was the best they had ever tried.

Some of these patients had the usual signs of vitamin B complex deficiency, i.e. cracks at the corners of the mouth and sore tongue. Two patients reported that, after treatment they were not only free of chilblains, but that they could tolerate the cold much better. They "did not mind the winter so much"!

Still another British physician has a favorite method of preventing chilblains, which he uses on his own family every year when the chilblain season rolls around. He exposes hands and feet of himself and family to the rays of an artificial sunlight lamp. Two or three exposures, he says, and two courses of treatment a year (November and January) will keep them free of the nuisance.

If keeping warm, dry, and partaking of a liberal diet will prevent, or if vitamin K, nicotinic acid, or sunlamp treatment (or all combined) will cure chilblains, considerable mental, emotional and physical energy will be available for more creative activities. An attack reduces the victim to such a state that he can think of nothing higher than his tormented toes.



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H14

THE HIGHER LOYALTY

POLITICAL language is growing a trifle erratic;
Looking both ways, the impartial observer can see
That only some kind of tyranny's democratic,
And some kind of slavery's the only way to be free,
The boundaries of the old right-and-wrong duality
Have not been abolished, they simply have been displaced.
For example, treason's a new and advanced morality,
But damme, it's still in questionable taste.

L. A. MACKAY

BRAIN-TEASER

The Magic of Radio

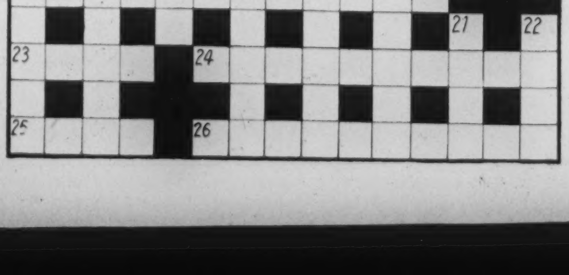
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Castor G. Oil, the magician (10)
6. Take back the tuba! (4)
9. Bosom pearls. (5, 5)
10. Benny's made a pile of it, no doubt. (4)
12. Succulent end of a bird. (5, 7)
15. Exposes the body to the air again. (7)
16. There's a drawback to the way the wind blows. (7)
17. "Boz" and Anna find good luck together. (7)
19. Scope of a statute presents an almost pure view. (7)
20. Knock, knock, knock! Who's there? (3, 5, 4)
23. Remake laws. (4)
24. The doctor gives the dog a bone. (4-6)
25. It's either in or out. (4)
26. I nest with a camel. (10)

DOWN

1. Words that are not what they seem. (4)
2. Goes with Garry for a highland bonnet. (4)
3. Naturally Bert's pearly pianism is, to the success of 20. (12)
4. Hindu widows who throw themselves upon their husbands' old flames. (7)
5. A cad and a liar. What a combination! (7)
7. The hand of 1 across may be sleightly dirty practising this. (5, 5)
8. What some people need, a peg or two. (6, 4)
11. Bibbers of bubbly or after dinner port-ers. (4, 8)
13. Drunk to the health of a singer, very dry? (5, 5)
14. Led to a groove. (10)
18. You must, to find it satisfactory. (7)
19. Sounds as if the swine intended to produce coloring matter. (7)
21. A bit of a list. (4)
22. Morals should not go to extremes. (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

—which was a contest—will be published in the issue of December 11, together with announcement of winner's names. Those taking part in last week's Brain-Teaser contest are reminded they have until November 30 to find the hidden question and mail their answers to **Saturday Night**.

For the benefit of those who have not previously worked this type of puzzle, the compilers would like to point out that anagrams are often placed in the clues with words before or after them to help you, such as change, upset, turn, about, etc., but sometimes it is left to your own ingenuity to spot them.

Figures in brackets denote the number of letters in the word or words of the answer.

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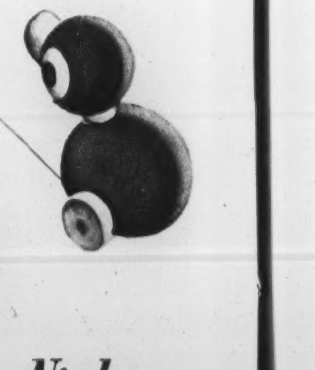

OVALTINE

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THE OTHER PAGE

Chestnuts Are in the Fire

By W. SHERWOOD FOX

THE native sweet chestnuts of eastern North America are in the fire and nobody can pull them out. Far luckier was the cunning Monkey of Aesop's fable who had the Cat undertake the risky rescue for him. But in that famous fiction the case was much simpler than is ours today. Then only the tasty, nutritious nuts were threatened, but now the whole race of the North American chestnut tree—fruits, wood, beauty and all—has been brought to the very verge of extinction. Indeed, in some areas of the United States extinction has already come. But note well: the tree of which I speak is not the common horse chestnut of our boulevards. That is not a native of this continent but an immigrant from the Balkans, and is not even a chestnut at all.

As for southern Ontario, the ghastly menace has stalked so far across its natural chestnut territory that one can almost fix the date on which it will complete its deadly advance. Here is the stark truth: not a single healthy, mature chestnut tree is known to have survived in this whole region. Thousands of young seedlings and sucker saplings, most of them already infected, may be seen struggling to save their doomed species, but not one sound tree of forest size.

What is this hellish demon? In 1904 a fungus growth was found killing the native chestnut-trees in the New York Zoological Gardens. It spread by invisible flames—minute spores that fixed themselves on the bark of chestnut trunks and branches; boring through this sheath they then slowly girdled the living wood and with the efficiency of an axe cut it off from its source of nourishment. Aided by the winds it leaped the gaps between tree and tree and forest and forest, and nothing and nobody could halt it.

Whence came this plague? everyone began asking. At first it seemed to have sprung out of empty space, but at length it was traced back to a definite source—China. Somehow, it had sneaked past the watchful plant quarantine of New York. With little delay it made itself at home by cleaving to the American kin of the Chinese tree on which for ages it had been a parasite. This latter tree had had time to evolve a strain strong enough to resist the ancient pest, but its American kin fell an easy prey to the new disease, as did the Indian to smallpox and other strange ills brought by the white man. Our chestnut trees withered and died by thousands in a single season.

But what has this to do with Canada? By reason of its natural abundance in southern Ontario the chestnut was from the days of the earliest settlements a great economic asset to the farmers of the region. To their predecessors, the wild turkey, the deer and the Indian, it was a rich source of food. In the vast tract extending from Oakville on the east to Thedford, close to Lake Huron, on the west, and on the south to the whole shoreline of Lake Erie, the chestnut was one of the common woodland trees.

Its uses range through a veritable menu of qualities—from beauty to nuts. It was one of the most comely trees of the countryside, whether standing alone in a clearing, or, according to its usual habit, grouped in groves. Longfellow well knew he was casting about the village smithy a familiar charm when he placed it under the friendly shade of the spreading chestnut. In the crowded forest each tree, seeking light as does a pine in a close-ranked pinery, shot its trunk skywards like a ship's mast. Indeed, whenever our Lake Erie colonists needed tall, straight timbers they drew heavily on the chestnut groves. So many a stately chestnut became a pile in a pioneer wharf or breakwater or bridge abutment. Some of these still stand intact. The exceptional faculty of this wood to resist the gnawing rot of constant moisture made it the most durable material for fence rails. In fences I know near Port Bruce there are rails still as sound as when split from the log, whereas the cedar rails beside them are well on their way to becoming punk. Is any one now amazed to learn that our pioneer joiners, when called to make stout, enduring coffins, favored the chestnut above all other woods? Perhaps, like the hill billies of the southern mountains, they saw in its outstanding property some vague hint of a promise of immortality.

But the chestnut was not limited to such base uses: in the hands of a skilled cabinet maker it could become household and office furniture of grace and strength. In the interior finish of a dwelling its interesting grain has given charm to many a home. One of my own homes was trimmed with flawless, hand-picked chestnut.

But the chestnut is best known by its fruits. Flowering in July, through the remaining weeks of summer it gradually matures its burs which, when ripe, are as round and as large as apples and as bristly as baby porcupines. These at the touch of the first sharp frost of October burst open as by magic and loose their small brown nuts upon the ground. Smaller than the European chestnut, in their delicate sweetness they more than make up the shortcoming. No wonder the farm boy of southern Ontario took to the woods when the chestnuts were dropping! No wonder the man of the city who had once tasted the delicious kernels hankered for more! To meet this recurring autumn demand the farmers of the chestnut belt from Halton to Essex shipped great volumes of nuts to city, town and village markets. Sales were brisk. The owner of a rural general store tells me that in one fall he sold over six thousand dollars' worth of chestnuts at a profit of nearly forty per cent.

To be candid, one cannot deny that the record of the plague's destructive march across half a continent would seem to quench all hope. It has been my lot to see with my own eyes thirty-seven years of that march. In 1911, only seven years after the blight was noticed in New York, I took up residence in Princeton, New Jersey, fifty miles from the great port. The first signs of infection were then showing on the chestnuts there. By 1917, when we moved to London, Ontario, the farmers around Princeton were starting to cut down their chestnut stands while sap still flowed in the wood. In London and district the blight was barely perceptible. But in a year or two the slaughter of the trees began. Yearly the volume of chestnuts on the market dwindled. Soon the furniture factories were seeking for chestnut logs in vain. Today absolute zero in nuts and wood alike has been reached.

But has hope also dropped to this level? Yes, and No. True, all the knowledge and skill of biology have been powerless to arrest the scourge. But they still have a slim chance to do something positive. Some day science may find in Ontario a chestnut tree endowed with strength to resist the parasite. The existing Chinese chestnut is the descendant of a blight-resistant "sport" found in the forests of China. If we find an immune specimen in Ontario we might count on its ability to transmit its special powers of resistance to its seedlings and their posterity.

But what if the hunt fails? We shall then have to turn to a substitute. In the United States one has already been found. This product of biological research and experiment is a cross between our native American chestnut and the Chinese species. It possesses a fair degree of the good qualities of fruit and wood of the one parent and the capacity of the other to throw off the parasite. It is already on the market in the United States but only in small quantities and not for export. Whether it is hardy enough to thrive as far north as Ontario has yet to be determined by tests on a large scale.

EAU DE LANVIN

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EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 20, 1948 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Will Greater Production Capacity Solve Our Steel Problem?

By FRANK FLAHERTY

There is much talk of expanding steel production in Canada, for we are faced with a critical shortage caused by unprecedented demand. Expanding our steel industry is a risky and expensive business; it would reinforce the present shortage and in the long-run cause us to compete with the large scale U.S. industry.

Frank Flaherty, writing from Ottawa, sets out the reasons some government and business leaders think expansion is necessary and possible. These reasons must be set against the economic and financial risks of expansion.

SHOULD Canada have more steel-making capacity? The answer must come from the big steel companies and the government which is prodding them and prepared to entice them into enlarging their operations.

How far they go is of immediate significance to Canadian consumers and to all industries that use steel as a raw material. It is also of vital and long range significance to the Canadian economy for the steel industry does not stand alone. At one side it is tied into the exploitation of raw materials in vast tonnages and at the other it makes the expansion and operation of a host of other industries possible.

Back of the talk about expanding production lie three basic considerations: a current shortage of steel, the threat of war, a judgment that Canada, on the basis of its present and prospective industrial development, can support a bigger steel industry for an indefinite period of time.

The current steel shortage is due to the fact that the war put a lot of the world's steel-making capacity out of business, to a great backlog of unsatisfied demands for things made of steel such as automobiles, railway locomotives, machinery of all kinds, to the accentuation of that demand by a rearmament program and to increasing difficulties in obtaining steel from the United States.

Before the war Germany alone produced 28,000,000 tons of steel a year; it is now cut to about 5,000,000. Italy produced steel. So did France. So did Japan. Britain was an exporter, but now she produces less than enough to support her finished steel goods export program. Altogether, the war destroyed or cut off about 50,000,000 tons of steel a year from the world's commerce and very little of that has returned.

Doubled Production

The United States has increased its steel output from 60,000,000 to 90,000,000 tons a year. Canadian production has just about doubled, having gone up from roughly 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons. But Canadian requirements have also multiplied and although our exports of primary iron and steel are strictly controlled and restricted our exports of steel in the form of manufactured goods have leaped ahead. Imports, practically all from the United States, have been running at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year.

At that Canada has been favored. The United States maintains export control on steel going to other countries but none on steel coming to Canada. It is perhaps paradoxical that with a capacity of 90,000,000 tons the United States should worry about a mere 1,000,000 tons coming to Canada but such is the case.

A few weeks ago it was announced that the Canadian government had agreed to see that Canadian steel purchases from the United States were reduced in the last quarter of 1948 from an annual rate of 1,000,000 to one of 800,000 tons. The alternative to that action would have been the imposition of export control by Washington on shipments of steel to Canada. Even before the threat of control developed it had been getting increasingly difficult for Canadians to buy steel in the United States. Without the measure of control now being applied by the Canadian government it is probable that less steel would be moving across the international border.

Actually Canada has, in common with other countries, been short of steel since war production began to roll in a big way about seven years ago. The factors which have deterred the steel companies from expanding and the government from pushing them to expand, as it is pushing now, have been the immense capital involved, the risk of investing so much to serve what might turn out to be a short-term need and the drain that steel plant expansion would impose on existing steel supplies and industrial labor. All those factors still exist but the risk, proportionately to the need from a national point of view, has lessened in the eyes of the government's advisers.

Vast Program

They see rearmament and European aid continuing to impose heavy demands on the output of both American and Canadian steel plants for several years. Should those demands fade, they see a vast program of deliberately-delayed capital investment filling in the gap, public works calling for structural steel, railways and other transport facilities in Canada and in other countries calling for replacements of over-age equipment. They also see the possibility of war and estimate that if war comes the peak demand for steel for weapons, tanks, ships will come about the second year of fighting.

The goal is to add another 1,000,000 tons to Canada's annual output of steel. There is some possibility of increasing the output of some types of finished steel, bars for example, if more ingots were available. The big job is to produce more ingots—that calls for two more blast furnaces with the necessary coke ovens, open-hearth furnaces, docks for coal and ore, all of which would cost about $32,000,000. Then the added facilities for finishing steel required, another plate mill and another rod mill, could bring the total capital outlay up to $50,000,000. The time required would be about two years.

In the meantime, of course, the amount of steel going into general industrial circulation would have to be reduced by the amount going into the new plant facilities. Then too arrangements for additional ore supplies and additional coal supplies delivered to the sites of the new blast furnaces would present problems. The new facilities would require 300,000 tons more scrap iron in a year, and scrap iron is short the world over.

All these angles are and have been present in the minds of the operators of Canada's major steel plants and have contributed to the delay in the decision to expand. Somehow the problems have to be solved. If the solution involves the expenditure of public funds through direct investment or the pledging of the public credit through protecting the steel companies against loss on their new investment, there is precedent.

Steel control as it operates this year is costing the taxpayers upwards of $7,000,000. In part that goes to reduce prices—primary steel made in Canada is still subject to price ceilings. To a greater extent it results from subsidizing the movements of iron and steel according to a pattern designed to make possible maximum production for Canadian use through maximum utilization of existing facilities. For instance the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie and Dominion Steel and Coal Company at Sydney both produce more ingots than they can finish while Steel Company of Canada and Dominion Foundries and Steel at Hamilton have finishing capacity in excess of Hamilton's ingot-producing capacity. So by direction of the steel controller 30,000 tons of ingots are moved each month from Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie to Hamilton.

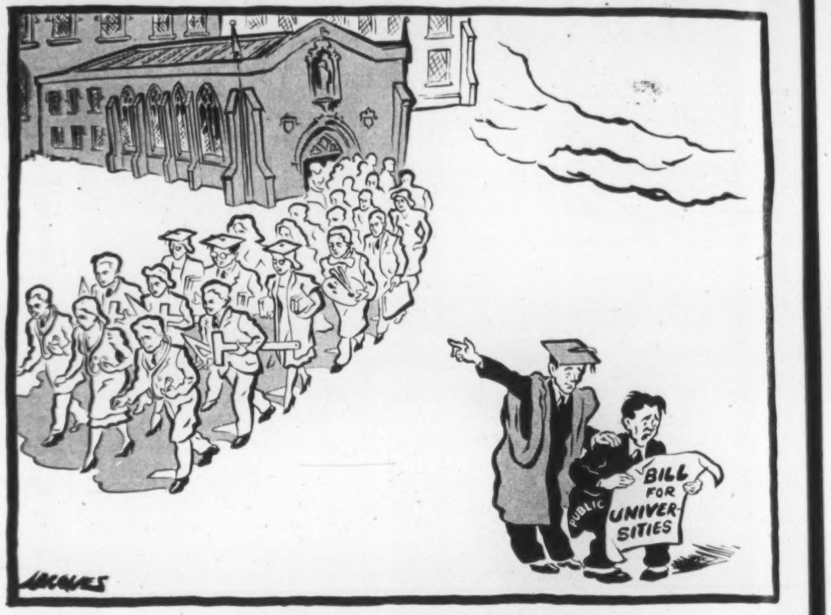
Subsidies

That movement is assisted by a freight subvention. There is a subsidy of $10 a ton on imported scrap, and a similar subsidy on scrap moved from outlying regions in Canada to the steel mills. Dosco gets a subsidy on certain finished steel products shipped to Quebec and points west.

These outlays, part of the price Canadians are paying to keep the wheels of industry running and the flow of goods moving into both the home and export markets, would not necessarily be avoided by the addition of more steel-making capacity. An ample supply of steel, however, would make it unnecessary to subsidize the uneconomic movement of ingots, slabs and finished steel from Sydney to central Canada. The Sydney plant on the Atlantic seaboard is favorably situated for the export of primary steel. Before the war it did enjoy a considerable export business, now denied to it by the steel controller's directives requiring delivery of its products to the big steel-using areas of Ontario and Quebec.

Adding timeliness to the project is the iron ore situation. It is recognized that the rich ore sources south and west of Lake Superior are running out. United States steel producers are turning to Canada as a source of ore supply. It seems certain that within a few years huge tonnages of iron ore from the Hollinger properties in the Quebec-Labrador area, and from deposits north of the lakes will be moving to the blast furnaces of American steel plants. Iron ore production can make a major contribution to the balancing of trade between Canada and the United States. It can make a greater contribution if a bigger slice of the ore is processed in Canadian steel mills and goes on to the steel-using manufacturing industries: the production of stoves, automobiles, railway cars and, if necessary, munitions.

The advantages of more steel production, to be set against the undoubted economic and financial risks of a short-term tightening of supply and long-term competition with the multi-million-ton American steel industry, can be summarized: it will make for more economical operation and distribution, avoid costly transport between steel plants, ensure a greater fabrication of Canadian raw materials in Canada, bettering our trading position, provide security of supply and lessen the dependence of the thousands of steel-using industries and their employees on the willingness of the United States to share its scarce metal with Canada.



THE ESSENTIAL INVESTMENT

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Aspects Of Rearmament

By P. M. RICHARDS

REGRETFULLY, Canada is embarking on a sizable rearmament program. Though a fighting war may not materialize, we can no longer disregard the possibility that it will and therefore we must prepare for it; there might be no time for preparation after a war started.

Rearmament, it appears, will exert a big influence on the course of business from now on, perhaps for several years to come. Once again manpower, materials and factory capacity are to be diverted from peace to war needs; many goods, particularly those containing steel, will again be in short supply; the public debt will climb again, and the pressure on prices will be increased.

Russia has long been trying to upset the western nations' economies by every means possible. Believing that a capitalist breakdown is coming some time anyway, she has done everything she could to speed the process. Now she has backed us into a position where we have to devote a lot of our effort to non-socially-useful work. It's a grim situation. But we can get good out of it. We can use it to build a united front against Communism and all its evil works; we can resolve, one and all, that a private enterprise system which Soviet Russia is so determined to destroy shall be defended wholeheartedly. The Soviet challenge clearly poses the question of where we stand, individually and collectively—for democracy or against it. We shall now provide a clear, emphatic answer.

No Idle Resources

Dealing with the new stresses and disruptions will call for discipline—something which is not very acceptable to free peoples—and for loyalty and restraint. This rearmament is going to be more difficult than the original armament program of World War II because this time we have absolutely no idle resources in manpower and practically none in manufacturing capacity. Today employment is at the highest level in our history—higher than during the war itself. A critical shortage of steel exists even before the new program is well developed. Almost everything that goes into the rearmament effort must come out of present civilian supplies because there is nowhere else it can come from.

The size of the rearmament program is thus limited by the extent to which the public can be deprived of goods. We are likely to see more rationing, allocation and price controls. Despite controls, prices will tend to rise, perhaps sharply, because the high public purchasing power that goes with high wages and full employment will be operating on a smaller supply of consumer goods.

Obviously the inflationary pressure could be reduced and more goods produced for rearmament if labor worked longer hours. The unions would certainly object to this, seeing in it a permanent loss of position, but actually it would be to the advantage of labor as well as the rest of society, since it is only from higher production, by whatever means achieved, that the wage increases and other benefits demanded by labor can come.

Prepare—Or Lose All

In any case, labor and management and every other part of the social-economic whole must do whatever is necessary to defend themselves and democracy against Communism, or they may soon be overcome by it and lose everything—freedom and self-respect as well as material possessions. They will be wise if they do not insist too strongly on retention of the "rights" they have won in easier times. Any concessions of privilege and position that may be required in a new rearmament "austerity" may seem very small by the time we are through with the war against Communism. The more we and our allies strengthen ourselves now, the less likely we are to have to undertake a fighting war; if we have to fight, the more likely to win.

One point that stands out is that rearmament will tend to prevent development of a business depression. Any slack that might come in employment or manufacturing capacity will be quickly taken up by government contracts. We don't know how big the rearmament program will be, since its size will be conditioned by developments in our relations with Soviet Russia, but even a small program will be highly effective in view of the extent of present activity.

Of course, this is far from being the healthiest way of supporting the economy; it will tend to renew and accentuate the economic unbalances and distortions that are now such a disturbing hangover from World War II. Eventual correction will be made all the more difficult. But, however artificial and unsound the basis, the fact remains that high levels of business activity and employment seem to be assured for a long time to come.

Steel Nationalization Bill May Be Null And Void

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The bill to nationalize the British iron and steel industry will, when enacted, empower the government to take over an industry which has lately been breaking production records. The Labor party argues that this vital part of the U.K. economy must be under state control.

Mr. Marston suggests that the whole project may come to nothing because the present Opposition may be in power before the bill becomes law.

London.

THE BRITISH government that came into power in 1945 was pledged in advance to certain measures of nationalization. The banking system was not to be brought entirely under public ownership, but it was to be, in a general sense, publicly controlled by nationalization of the central bank. The telecommunications network, as a public service of the same character as the postal and telephone services, was to be taken over by the state.

The railways, tramways, omnibus services, and an extensive range of commercial road transport undertakings, were to be merged into a comprehensive national transport organization. Production of coal, gas, and electricity, were to be nationalized, to form a single body for power, heating, and lighting. Iron and steel, as the foundation of Britain's industrial strength, were to be acquired by the state and operated as a national instrument for reconstruction and development.

Up to this last basic industry, the program outlined has been carried out. There have been criticisms of the method and scale of compensation; there have been doubts about the efficiency of the state organizations established, particularly for coal. But there has been no serious opposition to the general principle of nationalizing the public utilities, nor even to the public ownership of coal-mining, which had an unhappy record over many decades.

Steel is different. This is not a public utility, or an industry impeded by antiquated methods and bedevilled by labor unrest, but an industry whose production has been breaking records, whose labor-management relations are a model, and whose goodwill, represented by many famous names, is a factor of international importance. The reason for nationalization is the principle of public ownership of the most important material used in British industry, rather than any defects in practice on the part of the firms producing it.

An important consideration, which Sir Stafford Cripps emphasized to the U.S. government during his recent visit to Washington, is the necessity to organize this industry as a cartel (a fact that was officially recognized when the present structure of the industry was sanctioned in 1934), and the preferability, in theory at least, of a publicly- rather than a privately-owned cartel. But there is no doubt that an effective check could have been enforced without public ownership, had the government so desired.

The Iron and Steel Nationalization Bill is one of those compromises foredoomed to dissatisfy everyone concerned. In a technical sense, the problem is awe-inspiring, for the ramifications of the iron and steel firms in constructional work, finished steel products and general engineering, have no defined limits.

Compromising

A line has to be drawn somewhere, and obviously, for purely practical reasons, it is impossible exactly to separate the raw material of industry, iron and steel proper, from the industries using them, when producer and consumer are one firm. The government has necessarily compromised.

The general principle is to maintain all the private firms in existence, to leave a few of the problem cases untouched, to acquire the steel-producing subsidiaries of some others, to buy up entirely the remainder, and to sell by degrees such sections of the nationalized businesses as are irrelevant to the basic iron and steel industry. Even if the principle worked perfectly in practice, it could achieve nothing but a reshuffle of ownership and control.

Herbert Morrison, one of Labor's strong men in the House of Commons, will fight hard for steel bill.

Engineering firms owning iron and steel works are left free, but their iron and steel sections are nationalized. Even so, there are important exceptions, Ford Motors' foundry, for instance, being left in the company's hands. Iron and steel firms owning engineering businesses are nationalized in their entirety; and most of the engineering activities, apparently, are to be retained within the state corporation. There are glaring anomalies within groups. For instance, Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds and Vickers both own steel works indirectly, through subsidiary or affiliated companies; but Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds is to be completely nationalized, while Vickers merely loses its subsidiary.

Under such an arrangement there will be competition between the state organization and private enterprise over nearly the whole range of the engineering industries. Neither the unnationalized producers nor the unnationalized consumers of iron and steel will know where they stand. For that matter, there will probably be confusion enough within the state corporation itself. The directors of the nationalized businesses will continue to function as before, on behalf of the new shareholder, the state; but they will be subject to directives to which they are unaccustomed, and they will be beset with uncertainties.

The government could quite possibly have got a wide measure of support for a state steel scheme conceived so boldly that consumers — immediate and at many removes — would feel that the days of scarce (and at times expensive) steel were gone for ever. This Nationalization Bill, as timid as it is ambitious, is more likely to aggravate the scarcity.

How, anyway, can one take seriously a Bill introduced so late that its elaborate provisions may never be put into effect? According to the present timetable, it will be early-1950 when the Bill can be finally approved. The vesting date, at earliest, is May 1, 1950. Just about that time, the next general election is due; and the present Opposition is pledged to repeal the Act if returned to power.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Bralorne Proposes Depth Program As Drills Give Encouragement

By JOHN M. GRANT

A MAJOR program calling for the establishment of several new levels is proposed by Bralorne Mines Ltd.,—British Columbia's largest gold producer — following encouragement met with in diamond drilling below the present bottom horizon, the 20th. If conditions permit it is planned this fall to deepen the Empire shaft another 900 feet from the 20th level, and the Crown shaft an additional 600 feet at least from the 20th to what will be the 24th horizon. Substantial additions to the ore reserves can be looked for once the development of the new levels commence, and these presently are estimated at 1,000,000 tons of half ounce grade. While the milling rate reached capacity of 550 tons daily earlier in the year, the shortage of labor later got the average down to 365 tons a day, but it is expected to be better for the balance of the year. In the first nine months of the current year production was 56,512 ounces gold from 109,138 tons of ore milled, as compared with 60,253 ounces from approximately 120,000 tons for the whole of 1947. In the quarter ended September 30 ounces of gold recovered were 17,183, hence total production for the 1948 period should at least be around 74,000 ounces, or an increase of close to 15 per cent over the preceding 12 months.

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Additional manpower will be needed by Bralorne Mines to carry out any greatly enlarged development program, along with present efforts to raise the daily tonnage rate to capacity. Ore shoots of better grade than mine average were developed in the 51 vein, 11th level; and on the 75 and 77 veins, 18th level, the company points out in the report for the third quarter of 1948. In the latter part of 1947 and in the early months of this year development work has been carried out in access drifts and crosscuts directed toward possible orebodies on a number of levels, and recent drifting in oreshoot sections has been giving better results than for some time. No further work will be done at Yalakom River property this year, the management stating that the season was too far advanced before essential repairs and rebuilding of the road could be completed. Operations of the Nevada subsidiary, Summit King Mines, continue to show a small profit, but this operation is hampered by continuing shortages of manpower.

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Another British Columbia producer, Pioneer Gold Mines is also meeting with highly favorable results in deep diamond drilling. A program of drilling to test the continuation of the No. 27 vein below the 25th level has indicated important ore extensions to depth. A strike length of 500 feet to a vertical depth of 650 feet tested by seven holes under the central part of the orebody gave a weighted average grade of $17.50 gold over a true width of 3.2 feet. Additionally, four of the deeper holes along a length of 280 feet, and covering a vertical range of from 342 to 475 feet below the 25th level, cut a new vein which averaged $14.35 gold across a true width of 2.9 feet. The present deepest development on the 27 vein, which has been the feature of the development during the past few years, is at the 25th level where the vein has been opened for a length of 2,000 feet. Of this length 1,570 feet is in almost continuous ore. It is now planned to sink a winze from the 25th level as the initial phase of the development of this area.

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Originally formed to develop a gold mine at Salmo, B.C., Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd., present policy emphasizes base metals, and these have taken the place of the principal source of income, with the company's plans for expansion of its activities as a producer of zinc, lead, copper and silver now reaching fruition. At the Salmo property, preparations are under way with a view to resuming production with the 150-ton mill. The wholly-owned subsidiary, Zincton Mines, (formerly Lucky Jim Mine) is this year establishing new records as a major source of revenue. Recent profits have been running about $50,000 per month. Construction of a small mill with an initial capacity of 50 tons per day is to commence at

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

CANADA-U.S. trade showed a credit balance in September of $11,400,000—the first credit balance since August 1945, and the first large peacetime credit balance since the middle thirties, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cumulative debit balance for the first nine months of 1948 is $265,700,000 compared with $718,300,000 during the first nine months of 1947, shows the effect of import controls.

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Crude petroleum production in Canada for August exceeded the million-barrel mark for the third successive month. August output was a record high of 1,244,536 barrels. This was in most part due to heavy production in the Leduc field. (D.B.S.)

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Farm prices, as shown by the index of farm prices of the D.B.S. in which 1935-39=100, declined in September to 252.8 from 255.8 in August, showing a marked reversal of the postwar upward trend for the first time in two years.

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Retail sales were 7 per cent higher in September 1948 than September 1947 by dollar value. They were 8 per cent higher than August figures, showing the beginning of the seasonal upswing. (D.B.S.)

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Employment in September stood at 124.5 (June, 1941=100). Average weekly salary or wage was $41.47 Highest average salary for a particular industry was paid in transportation—$50.71, lowest in services—$25.80, and in textiles—$31.40. Latest figures are not recent enough to show employment cut-back due to layoffs caused by wide power shortages. (D.B.S.)

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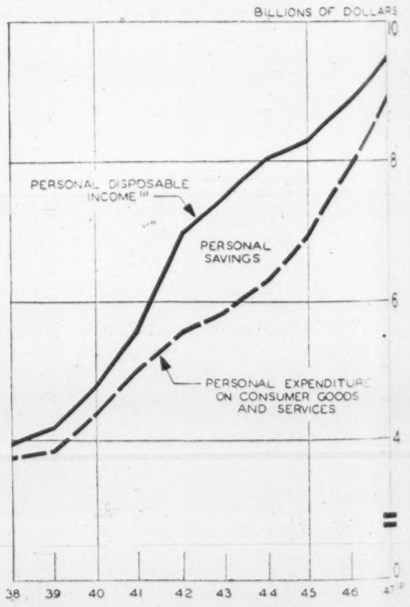
Our all-countries balance of trade for September was $64,000,000 credit, highest so far in 1948. The 1948 credit balance, all-countries, to September 30, was $261,600,000. (D.B.S.)



(Bank of Can. Statistical Summary, Oct. 1948)

The narrowing gap between personal income and expenditure, as the inflation moves upward reveals the pressure of prices on spending power.

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ence on the Parridice silver-lead-zinc property near Invermere, B.C., which was purchased from a subsidiary of Mond Nickel Company. The program of exploration and development carried out by Sheep Creek proved sufficient tonnages of good ore to warrant production plans. Vananda Mines, in which Sheep Creek holds operating control, was expected to have the new 150-ton mill in operation early this month. Copper-gold ore here will be treated on a three-shift 24-hour basis. Concentrates will also be shipped to the Tacoma smelter, with present plans calling for continuation of supplementary raw ore shipments.

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Numerous deals are reported being consummated or pending in the Great Slave Lake area, in the Northwest Territories, with both mining operators from the United States and Canada interested. Conwest Exploration and International Mining Corporation have optioned claims. Trans-American Mining Corporation has acquired a group, Quebec Labrador Development Company is arranging to stake claims in the area and Harricana Gold Mines is carrying on negotiations for claims in the vicinity of the Hollinger property.

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The first drifting into the Hugh-Pam Porcupine Mines' property from the adjoining Porcupine Reef workings has indicated an ore shoot averaging 0.21 ounces uncut over a drift width of 7.9 feet for a length of 125 feet on the 650-foot level. The length of 125 feet extends from the point where the drift entered the Hugh-Pam property, about 800 feet west of Porcupine Reef's main shaft crosscut, to a fault which displaced the zone to the north. The extension of the zone has been located by diamond drilling and the drift is now being extended. Porcupine Reef is carrying on the development and mining of the Hugh-Pam property from its workings at cost plus allowances for plant depreciation and use of its shaft and underground workings. Broulan Porcupine Mines is financing this work by taking down treasury shares of Hugh-Pam at 10 cents per share up to 750,000 shares, and then at 20 cents up to a further 250,000 shares, and will mill up to 200 tons of ore per day from Hugh-Pam at cost plus 50 cents per ton allowance for depreciation.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

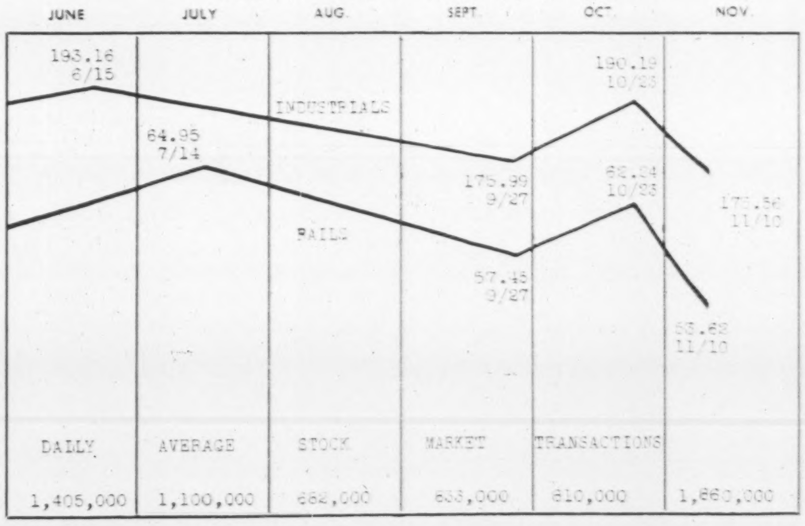
By Haruspex

STOCKS are favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but are currently under downward pressure from investor shock over American election news. Barring war, current selling period could terminate between now and early January, with more favorable markets in 1949.

We do not regard the downside penetration this week of the September low points as the occasion for the sale of stocks, and so indicated last week. For one thing, there is some question as to whether it represented a genuine technical signal of major bearish implications. The duration and extent of the rally from September to October meet the necessary classification for an ensuing major bear signal should the September low points be broken. This rally, however, was a minor swing, being subjected to no correction in its progress. Major developments generally come out of intermediate rather than minor formations. Furthermore, the signal comes within the confines of lower support levels that have contained the market for two years. Again, contrary to the usual custom, volume receded rather than accelerated on the day the penetrations were effected.

Even though it be assumed, however, that a major bear signal was given, it comes, not after a sustained market advance accompanied by widespread speculation and high discounting of earnings, but in a long, frightened, subdued, and low earnings-ratio period. Many of today's conditions are more in the nature of a liquidated market that — barring war—is in gradual process of culminating. Thus, while further unsettlement, over the period ahead, is not to be ruled out, it is our viewpoint that investors should continue holding selected stocks, with alertness to purchasing opportunities should the decline carry far enough.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager
Toronto, 12th November 1948.

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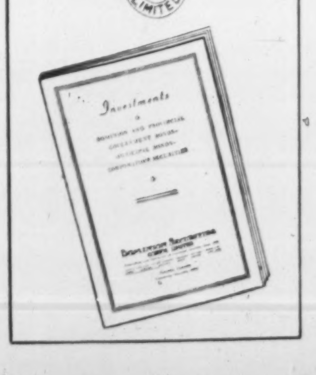

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Bralorne Proposes Depth Program As Drills Give Encouragement

By JOHN M. GRANT

A MAJOR program calling for the establishment of several new levels is proposed by Bralorne Mines Ltd.,—British Columbia's largest gold producer — following encouragement met with in diamond drilling below the present bottom horizon, the 20th. If conditions permit it is planned this fall to deepen the Empire shaft another 900 feet from the 20th level, and the Crown shaft an additional 600 feet at least from the 20th to what will be the 24th horizon. Substantial additions to the ore reserves can be looked for once the development of the new levels commence, and these presently are estimated at 1,000,000 tons of half ounce grade. While the milling rate reached capacity of 550 tons daily earlier in the year, the shortage of labor later got the average down to 365 tons a day, but it is expected to be better for the balance of the year. In the first nine months of the current year production was 56,512 ounces gold from 109,138 tons of ore milled, as compared with 60,253 ounces from approximately 120,000 tons for the whole of 1947. In the quarter ended September 30 ounces of gold recovered were 17,183, hence total production for the 1948 period should at least be around 74,000 ounces, or an increase of close to 15 per cent over the preceding 12 months.

•

Additional manpower will be needed by Bralorne Mines to carry out any greatly enlarged development program, along with present efforts to raise the daily tonnage rate to capacity. Ore shoots of better grade than mine average were developed in the 51 vein, 11th level; and on the 75 and 77 veins, 18th level, the company points out in the report for the third quarter of 1948. In the latter part of 1947 and in the early months of this year development work has been carried out in access drifts and crosscuts directed toward possible orebodies on a number of levels, and recent drifting in oreshoot sections has been giving better results than for some time. No further work will be done at Yalakom River property this year, the management stating that the season was too far advanced before essential repairs and rebuilding of the road could be completed. Operations of the Nevada subsidiary, Summit King Mines, continue to show a small profit, but this operation is hampered by continuing shortages of manpower.

•

Another British Columbia producer, Pioneer Gold Mines is also meeting with highly favorable results in deep diamond drilling. A program of drilling to test the continuation of the No. 27 vein below the 25th level has indicated important ore extensions to depth. A strike length of 506 feet to a vertical depth of 650 feet tested by seven holes under the central part of the orebody gave a weighted average grade of $17.50 gold over a true width of 3.2 feet. Additionally, four of the deeper holes along a length of 280 feet, and covering a vertical range of from 342 to 475 feet below the 25th level, cut a new vein which averaged $14.35 gold across a true width of 2.9 feet. The present deepest development on the 27 vein, which has been the feature of the development during the past few years, is at the 25th level where the vein has been opened for a length of 2,000 feet. Of this length 1,570 feet is in almost continuous ore. It is now planned to sink a winze from the 25th level as the initial phase of the development of this area.

•

Originally formed to develop a gold mine at Salmo, B.C., Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd., present policy emphasizes base metals, and these have taken the place of the principal source of income, with the company's plans for expansion of its activities as a producer of zinc, lead, copper and silver now reaching fruition. At the Salmo property, preparations are under way with a view to resuming production with the 150-ton mill. The wholly-owned subsidiary, Zincton Mines, (formerly Lucky Jim Mine) is this year establishing new records as a major source of revenue. Recent profits have been running about $50,000 per month. Construction of a small mill with an initial capacity of 50 tons per day is to commence at

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SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

CANADA-U.S. trade showed a credit balance in September of $11,400,000—the first credit balance since August 1945, and the first large peacetime credit balance since the middle thirties, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cumulative debit balance for the first nine months of 1948 is $265,700,000 compared with $718,300,000 during the first nine months of 1947, shows the effect of import controls.

•

Crude petroleum production in Canada for August exceeded the million-barrel mark for the third successive month. August output was a record high of 1,244,536 barrels. This was in most part due to heavy production in the Leduc field. (D.B.S.)

•

Farm prices, as shown by the index of farm prices of the D.B.S. in which 1935-39=100, declined in September to 252.8 from 255.8 in August, showing a marked reversal of the postwar upward trend for the first time in two years.

•

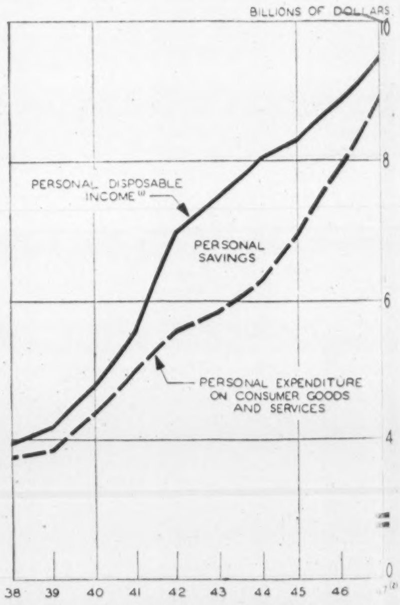
Retail sales were 7 per cent higher in September 1948 than September 1947 by dollar value. They were 8 per cent higher than August figures, showing the beginning of the seasonal upswing. (D.B.S.)

•

Employment in September stood at 124.5 (June, 1941=100). Average weekly salary or wage was $41.47 Highest average salary for a particular industry was paid in transportation—$50.71, lowest in services—$25.80, and in textiles—$31.40. Latest figures are not recent enough to show employment cut-back due to layoffs caused by wide power shortages. (D.B.S.)

•

Our all-countries balance of trade for September was $64,000,000 credit, highest so far in 1948. The 1948 credit balance, all-countries, to September 30, was $261,600,000. (D.B.S.)



(Bank of Can. Statistical Summary, Oct. 1948)

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once on the Parridice silver-lead-zinc property near Invermere, B.C., which was purchased from a subsidiary of Mond Nickel Company. The program of exploration and development carried out by Sheep Creek proved sufficient tonnages of good ore to warrant production plans. Vananda Mines, in which Sheep Creek holds operating control, was expected to have the new 150-ton mill in operation early this month. Copper-gold ore here will be treated on a three-shift 24-hour basis. Concentrates will also be shipped to the Tacoma smelter, with present plans calling for continuation of supplementary raw ore shipments.

•

Numerous deals are reported being consummated or pending in the Great Slave Lake area, in the Northwest Territories, with both mining operators from the United States and Canada interested. Conwest Exploration and International Mining Corporation have optioned claims. Trans-American Mining Corporation has acquired a group, Quebec Labrador Development Company is arranging to stake claims in the area and Harricana Gold Mines is carrying on negotiations for claims in the vicinity of the Hollinger property.

•

The first drifting into the Hugh-Pam Porcupine Mines' property from the adjoining Porcupine Reef workings has indicated an ore shoot averaging 0.21 ounces uncut over a drift width of 7.9 feet for a length of 125 feet on the 650-foot level. The length of 125 feet extends from the point where the drift entered the Hugh-Pam property, about 800 feet west of Porcupine Reef's main shaft cross-cut, to a fault which displaced the zone to the north. The extension of the zone has been located by diamond drilling and the drift is now being extended. Porcupine Reef is carrying on the development and mining of the Hugh-Pam property from its workings at cost plus allowances for plant depreciation and use of its shaft and underground workings. Broulan Porcupine Mines is financing this work by taking down treasury shares of Hugh-Pam at 10 cents per share up to 750,000 shares, and then at 20 cents up to a further 250,000 shares, and will mill up to 200 tons of ore per day from Hugh-Pam at cost plus 50 cents per ton allowance for depreciation.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

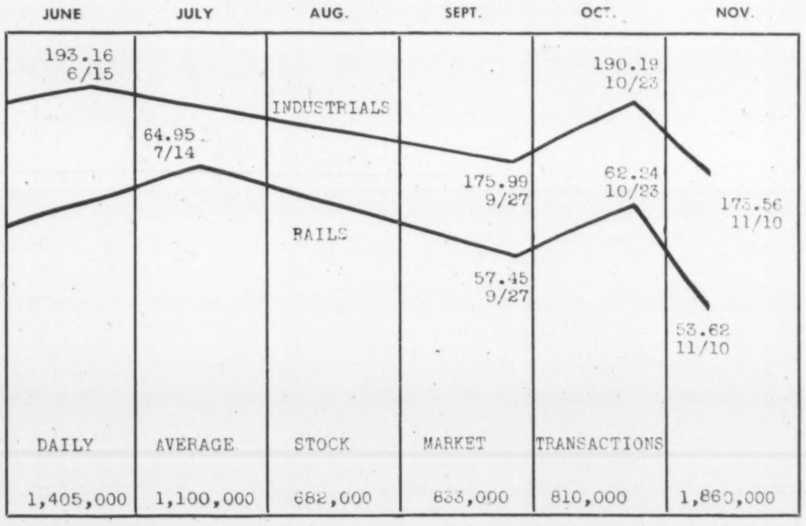
By Haruspex

STOCKS are favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but are currently under downward pressure from investor shock over American election news. Barring war, current selling period could terminate between now and early January, with more favorable markets in 1949.

We do not regard the downside penetration this week of the September low points as the occasion for the sale of stocks, and so indicated last week. For one thing, there is some question as to whether it represented a genuine technical signal of major bearish implications. The duration and extent of the rally from September to October meet the necessary classification for an ensuing major bear signal should the September low points be broken. This rally, however, was a minor swing, being subjected to no correction in its progress. Major developments generally come out of intermediate rather than minor formations. Furthermore, the signal comes within the confines of lower support levels that have contained the market for two years. Again, contrary to the usual custom, volume receded rather than accelerated on the day the penetrations were effected.

Even though it be assumed, however, that a major bear signal was given, it comes, not after a sustained market advance accompanied by widespread speculation and high discounting of earnings, but in a long, frightened, subdued, and low earnings-ratio period. Many of today's conditions are more in the nature of a liquidated market that — barring war—is in gradual process of culminating. Thus, while further unsettlement, over the period ahead, is not to be ruled out, it is our viewpoint that investors should continue holding selected stocks, with alertness to purchasing opportunities should the decline carry far enough.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager
Toronto, 12th November 1948.

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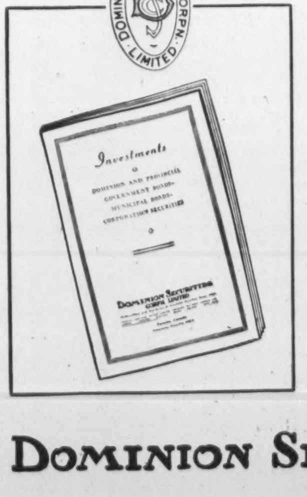

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ABOUT INSURANCE

How Claim Settlements Build Public Goodwill Or Illwill

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is not always kept in mind by those engaged in it that insurance is a business that depends for its support and even its continued existence as a private enterprise upon the opinion formed by the public as to the value of the service it renders in relation to the cost of such service.

Nor is it generally realized to what an extent public opinion is influenced in favor of or against individual companies or the business as a whole by the manner in which policyholders are treated when they come to make claims under their policies instead of premium payments.

IT IS NOT always as well recognized as it should be that the manner in which an insurance company deals with its policyholders when they have claims to collect advertises the company in no uncertain way, either favorably or unfavorably, and the effect is often far-reaching. Accordingly, if a company is desirous of establishing a good name for itself in this respect, it must not only possess an efficient claims department but must make sure that the department has a broad outlook consistent with fair and equitable treatment of the insured rather than a tendency to take advantage of technicalities to get out of paying just claims.

Consideration must be given to the fact that from the standpoint of the insurance buying public, the primary function of insurance companies is the prompt and satisfactory adjustment and payment of claims as they occur. When policies are taken out they are regarded by the insured more or less as orders on the companies for payment should losses take place which are covered under the terms of the policy contracts, while, on the other hand, the companies are faced with the task of keeping the cost of insurance within bounds which will permit them to operate at a normal profit and also keep their policyholders satisfied that they are not being overcharged for the protection.

Objective in Most Cases

There is no doubt that in the case of most companies their objective in the work of settling claims is fair and equitable determination of the amount to be paid and the treatment of claimants in a manner to merit the confidence and goodwill of the great majority of those who buy insurance, while at the same time doing what they can to protect company funds against inroads by the small minority of claimants, from 3 to 4 per cent, who try to collect under deliberately inflated or false or fraudulent claims.

It is not always understood that the payment of dishonest claims increases the cost of insurance to all policyholders, because the insurance companies must collect in premiums an amount at least sufficient to pay the losses and expenses of carrying on their operations, if they are to be able to stay in business and continue to pay losses in full. The higher the losses, the higher the premium rates, and the lower the losses the lower the premium rates. It is therefore in the interest of honest policyholders that payment of dishonest and fraudulent claims should be prevented as far as possible, if the cost of insurance is to be kept within reasonable bounds.

At the same time it must be kept in mind that insurance is a business that depends for its support and even its continued existence as a private enterprise upon the opinion formed in the public mind as to the value of the services it renders in relation to the cost of such services. As a result of the growing agitation for the setting up of more government insurance schemes, the business is faced with the job of convincing the public that insurance can be best and most economically administered as a free competitive business rather than as a government monopoly.

Evils of Monopoly

It is already being demonstrated in certain fields of endeavor that government monopolies operating as public ownership projects as well as private monopolies do not in the long run benefit the public, as the end result is higher costs and poorer service, though the costs in the case of government monopolies may be obscured by loading part of them on the general taxpayers. When once a government monopoly of any branch of insurance is established, the insured lose their freedom of choice and must be satisfied with what cover the government provides and with the rate the government charges.

There is no question that one of the ways in which public goodwill for the insurance business as a private enterprise can be built up and maintained is through the officials of the claim departments of the companies who have it in their power by fair and prompt settlement of all claims to do much to lessen the demand for further government intervention in the insurance field. But if they reveal any pronounced tendency to hold up or contest payment of the amounts called for under policy contracts, they are likely to turn public sentiment against the business as a whole.

Most of the top executives of insurance companies and the heads of claim departments are reluctant to contest claims or take them to court if there is a possibility of arriving at an amicable settlement, even though they may believe they have a clear-cut case in their favor, as they realize the importance of acquiring a reputation for prompt and satisfactory claim settlements.

In fact, no company can now expect to be permanently successful if it acquires a reputation for persistently contesting or shaving claims or delaying their payment. But it is also true that no company could last very long if it allowed itself to be held up and robbed by dishonest claimants.

Two Standpoints

Thus from the underwriting standpoint, the growth and development of a company depends upon the prompt, equitable and satisfactory settlement of valid claims under its policies, while from the financial standpoint it is the duty of company officials to resist payment of fraudulent claims, as payment of fraudulent claims increases the cost of insurance to honest policyholders.

It is well known that many of those who purchase insurance in large or small amounts look upon insurance companies as cold, inanimate entities, entirely devoid of feeling or sympathy, and known only to them through the local agents through whom they obtain their policies. Frequently it is not until they have a claim to collect that they come in contact with the company itself through one of its claim men.

As far as the policyholder is concerned, the test usually applied to determine the desirability or otherwise of an insurance company, apart from the question of premium rate, is the treatment he receives as a claimant at the hands of the company official handling his claim. Upon this official depends mostly whether the claim is properly and fairly settled to the satisfaction of the insured as well as the company.

All types of claimants require careful handling, both those who conscientiously but mistakenly believe they have a valid claim, and those who are seeking a recovery to which they know they are not entitled. Even when dealing with the latter type of claimants, an insurance company must take pains to have its cause so plainly made and so forcefully stated as to discourage them from proceeding further with their claims. With respect to honest but mistaken claimants, experience shows that an insurance company can go a long way by careful preparation of the case and a detailed statement of its position, to satisfy them of the correctness of the stand taken by the company, and thus build up goodwill instead of illwill for the company and the business in general.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the China Fire Insurance Company Limited having ceased to carry on business in Canada, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada, in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, which is registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 29th day of November, 1948, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 29th day of November, 1948.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

COLIN E. SWORD
Chief Agent for Canada

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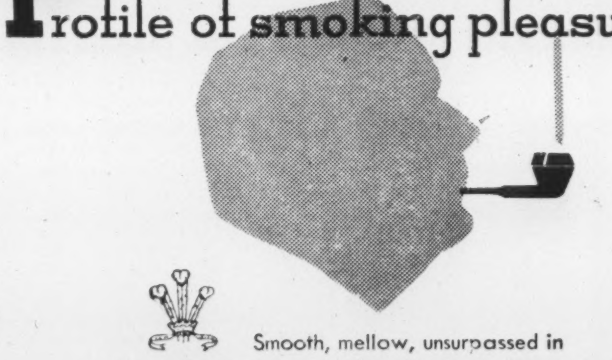
Profile of smoking pleasure



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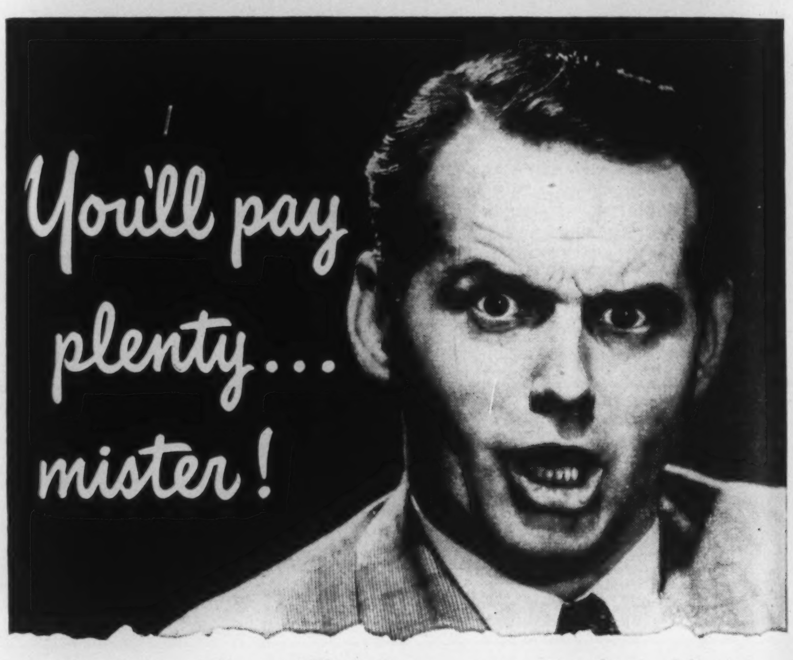
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Population Trend Of Prairies Upped By Industries

By LARRY ROGERS

During the thirties the drought on the prairies and the low price of wheat combined to drive people off farms. This down trend in rural population has been aided by farm mechanization.

Now population in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta is being steadied by new industries in urban areas. Prime example of city growth is Edmonton, booming gateway to the northwest.

WHEN I visited a small Saskatchewan town this summer for the first time in 12 years I commented to an oldtimer that the place didn't seem any bigger than it had on my last visit. "No, our town today is actually smaller than it was twenty years ago", he replied, "I guess you can see the reason in that yard over there."

The yard held a collection of shiny new farm implements and tractors. The oldtimer went on, "Back in the days when we grew wheat by horse-power, a farmer needed plenty of help to handle half a section. Today one man, with the kind of mechanical help you see there, can crop off two sections pretty much by his own efforts—though he may need a bit of help in the spring and fall."

The story of that little town is the story of most of the prairie farmlands today. The fact that fewer men are needed to till western farms accounts for the biggest population shift which Canada has undergone since the west was opened up fifty years ago. This shift, which started in the drouth years of the thirties and was heightened by the industrial boom of the war years has taken around half a million people from the prairies and sent them to British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

The annual population estimates of the Dominion government show this shift, when 1936 and 1948 are compared.

	1936	1948	Increase
	(thousands)		*per cent*
Prairies	2,416	2,458	1.7
Ontario	3,606	4,297	19.1
Quebec	3,199	3,792	22.4
B. C.	745	1,082	45.2
Maritimes	1,069	1,231	15.1
Canada	10,950	12,883	17.7

By provinces, the prairie picture looks a little different—since Alberta and Manitoba have shown a fair increase in population since 1936 though still well below the national average. But the over-all picture for the three provinces is colored by the Saskatchewan record. Since 1936, the central prairie province has lost 77,000 residents—and within a year or so will likely drop behind Alberta in population. This year Saskatchewan has 854,000 against Alberta's 846,000 and Manitoba's 757,000. Back in '36, Saskatchewan stood third among Canadian provinces — well ahead of her western rivals. Today the province is fourth, with Alberta overtaking and Manitoba possibly threatening.

It should be pointed out that Saskatchewan's decline has not been a continuous one ever since 1936, but has been checked since 1946. Nor was Saskatchewan unique in this decline—both Manitoba and Alberta lost population through most of the same period, though not to so great an extent. The factor that hit Saskatchewan hardest in the trend from farm to city has been that province's lack of industrial centres. Actually western industrial cities have shown growth ranging from steady to spectacular through the last twelve years—in contrast to the decline of the rural population.

The difference between the farm and the urban story on the prairies can be shown in this way:

	1936	1948	Change
	(thousands)		*per cent*
Rural	1,538	1,354	—11.9
Urban	878	1,009	+14.9
Total	2,416	2,363	— 2.2

This big drop in farm population is not due to any decline in farm acreage because of drought or war, either. It's those farm machines we were talking about earlier that have caused this change. While the farm population was dropping by some 180,000 between '36 and '46, the farm acreage was increased by four and a half million acres.

Down-trend Stopped

The down-trend in prairie population stopped in 1946—but it seems doubtful that there's been much of a back-to-the-land swing in the last two years. Most of the new population seems to be channeled into the booming industrial cities of the west. These cities—Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Flin Flon and the suburbs of Winnipeg—all added between 12 and 22 per cent to their populations in the last period of record, from 1941 to 1946. During the same period, other western cities, whose growth apparently depends on rural trade and services rather than industry like Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, lagged behind the national growth rate of 7 per cent.

Top example of a booming western industrial centre, of course, is Edmonton, where the population has been increasing proportionately faster than in any other large Canadian city since V-J Day. The Edmonton boom is based on many factors—Leduc oil, Yellowknife gold, Rocky Mountain coal and timber, Alaska Highway land and traffic, wheat and cattle from central and northern Alberta and the Peace River, plus one of Canada's busiest airports. It's been going on fairly steadily ever since the city was founded—in the poorest ten years for growth that Edmonton has had in this century—1931 to 1941—the population increased by 18 per cent. Between 1941 and 1946, the D.B.S. figures showed a rise of just over 20 per cent—from 93,817 up to 113,116. Since 1946 the population has rocketed up faster than ever—and this June civic officials estimated it at 126,000—with possibly another 4,000 or so in the suburbs.

With the oil boom spreading to the area north of Edmonton, with the recent Redwater discovery well, and with the promise that Edmonton's Imperial Oil refinery will be the largest in the west by next summer, there seems to be no immediate end in sight for the present boom. The city plans to spend $37 millions on civic improvements in the next five years—to catch up with a private building program that has pushed the city's building permit total this year to an all-time record.

Summing up the present population position of the three prairie provinces, it looks as though the trend away from the farm which was started by farm mechanization has just about run its course. Today the upsurge of regional industry in many prairie cities seems capable of absorbing any further surplus population forced off the prairie farms—and it appears probable that the west within a few years will again be drawing population from the rest of Canada.

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• *Shields of Herculite tempered glass protect spectators from flying pucks at Maple Leaf Gardens.*

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When there's lightning action around the hockey net, you need a clear view and plenty of protection. You get both at Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, behind a solid row of *glass shields.*

Old-style wire netting more than hazed the view of **fast goal-mouth** plays, and soon became battered, **ineffective** and unsightly.

A Hobbs representative suggested . . . of all things! . . . **shields** of *glass.* Not just ordinary glass, but shields of **Herculite** . . . the amazing, tempered glass that's 500% stronger than plain glass; withstands heat, cold and terrific impact shocks.

Now hockey fans have rink-side seats safe from flying pucks, and unobstructed vision doubles their enjoyment of Canada's favourite game. It's yet another example of how modern glass makes for better, more enjoyable living.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

(*Continued from Page 8*)

Galloway outlines to try to speed up Senate legislative processes.

1. To provide for cloture by a majority vote of the whole Senate membership, or by a majority of those present, on any motion, bill or matter pending before the Senate. 2. To use the "previous question" motion, as the House uses it, to shut off further debate by a majority vote. 3. To require that debate and amendments must be germane to the subject under discussion. A Senator would thus be barred from talking about everything under the sun in his filibustering.

4. To limit duration of debate on bills by "special orders", as the House does. 5. To enforce the existing Rules of the Senate which: (a) require a speaker to stand and not sit or walk about; (b) take a Senator off his feet for unparliamentary language (this put Senator Glenn Taylor out in one filibuster); (c) permit points of order against frequent quorum calls; (d) empower the chair to make drastic rules against dilatory actions. 6. Enforce the rule that "no Senator shall speak more than twice upon one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate." 7. To enforce the provision of Jefferson's Manual which states that "no one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously, or tediously."

8. Let the chair reverse the precedent, established in 1872, that a Senator cannot be called to order for irrelevancy in debate. 9. To let the chairman make wise use of his power to recognize rival claimants to the floor. 10. To let there be no objections to yielding the floor, even though the Senator who has the floor consents to an interruption. 11. To resort to prolonged or continuous sessions.

In compiling this list, the Library of Congress points out that the same cures have been advanced for more than a century in an effort to cure obstruction in the Senate. The present cloture rule has failed to end filibustering in 15 out of 19 times. A simple majority cloture rule would have failed to stop successful filibusters in a third of the cases where it might have been invoked since 1917.

The filibuster can be fatal to the Truman Administration. It has defeated 37 bills, not including appropriation bills that were talked to death, or lost in last-minute legislative log jams. In fact, Legislation has often been defeated or modified "by the mere threat of a filibuster."

BUSINESS BRIEFS

KEITH B. CROMBIE, president of the newly-formed Crombie Advertising Co. Ltd., announces the taking over of the advertising agency business of the Financial Advertising Co. of Canada Ltd. The head office of the new firm will be in Montreal with a branch office in Toronto.

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GENERAL D. M. Hogarth and W. B. Milner, president of Transcontinental Resources, Ltd., have been elected to the board of directors of Nicholson Mines, Ltd., W. B. Milner also becomes president of the company. C. H. E. Stewart has been appointed vice-president and general manager.

•

W. D. JEWETT, export manager of Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Montreal, was recently elected president of the Canadian Exporters' Association at the organization's annual meeting and convention. Mr. Jewett has been a director of the association for some time and was elected to the post of vice-president in 1946. After his graduation in applied science and engineering from the University of Toronto in 1923, Mr. Jewett joined Dominion Bridge Co. and has held numerous responsibilities in engineering design, field engineering, sales and advertising.

•

EUGENE E. SPARROW, vice-president and director of sales of the Imperial Varnish & Color Co., Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, according to a recent announcement by Hon. Charles Daley, Minister of Labor.

During World War II, Mr. Sparrow served on the Regional War Labor Board for Ontario and was a member of the industrial relations committee of the Toronto Board of Trade.

CREDIT LOSSES ARE CLIMBING

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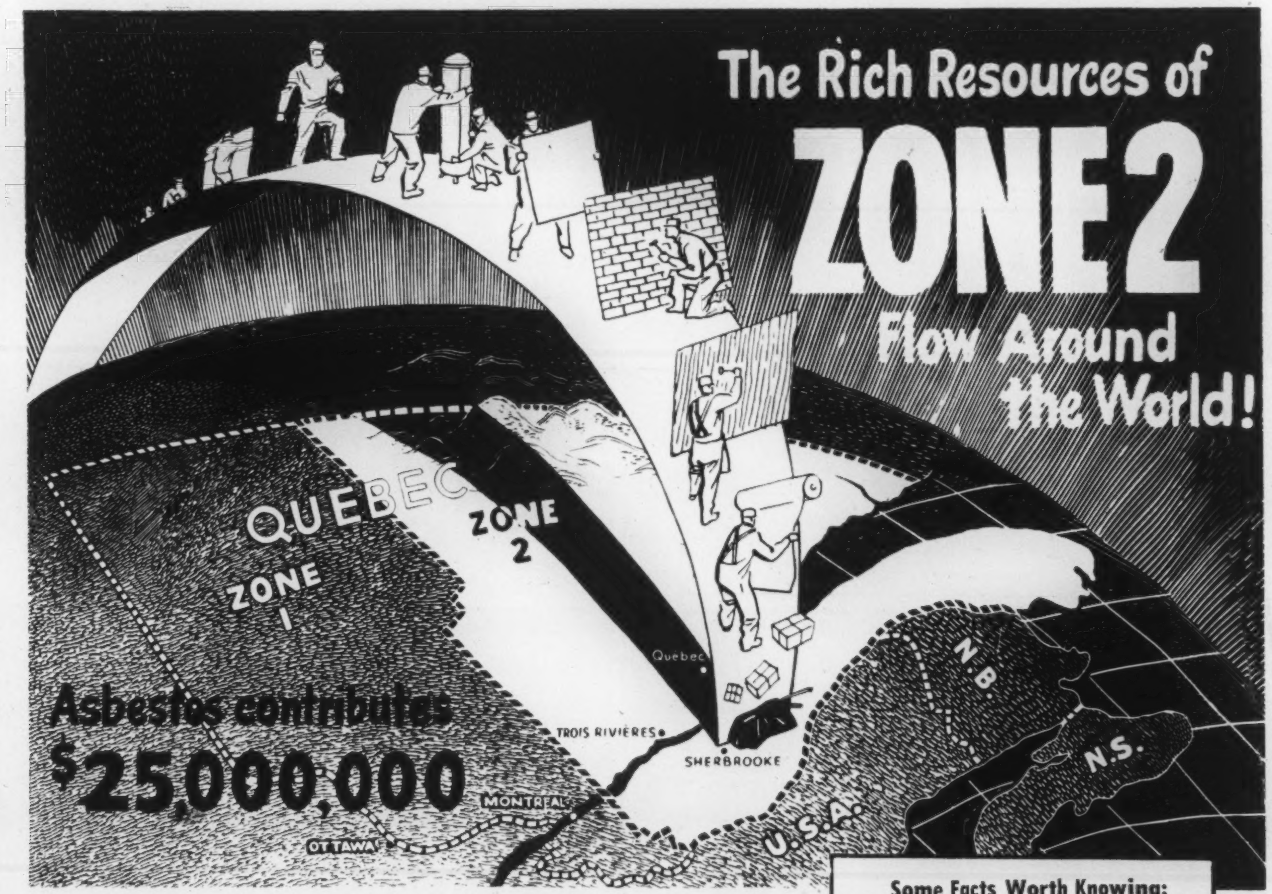

THREE-QUARTERS of the world's production of asbestos comes from the Zone 2 region of Quebec — Thetford Mines, Black Lake, East Broughton, Vimy Ridge, Asbestos, Norbestos, St. Remi de Tingwick. The bulk of the mineral is mined and exported in the raw state. Hence, Zone 2 payrolls retain the bulk of the asbestos industry's $25 million gross, adding to the richness of this highly concentrated French market.

Asbestos is only one of the great industries centred in this prosperous region. Farming, lumbering, aluminum, pulp-paper, among other heavy payroll industries, provide a retail market of a half billion dollars annually.

Over 90% of the population of this area are French speaking. In other words, 1,372,125 French-speaking consumers are waiting to be told, in their own language, about your goods and services. Alert sales and advertising managers are telling them. How?

Complete coverage of this exceptional area is provided by the three aggressive French-language dailies—Le Soleil L'Evènement-Journal in Quebec, Le Nouvelliste in Three Rivers, La Tribune in Sherbrooke. Individually, each gives near saturation of its own territory. Combined, they offer positive coverage of the entire zone. Overflow circulation of outside publications is negligible. For Zone 2 readership, use the Zone 2 combination—

Some Facts Worth Knowing:

- Zone 2 comprises, roughly, 2/3 of the Province of Quebec, East of the Montreal and Ottawa Valley districts (see map above). Predominantly French-speaking, Zone 2 includes the three important cities of Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers—among other prosperous industrial and rural markets.
- Zone 2 contains 2/3 of Quebec's hydro-electric resources, 9 of 11 pulp mills, 23 of 31 pulp and paper mills, the bulk of agriculture, mining and lumber operations and expanding new industries.
- Zone 2 payrolls equal nearly 100% of the three Maritime provinces combined or 63% of the three Prairie Provinces' total.
- The number of people gainfully employed in Zone 2 is higher than any comparable area in Canada.

FOR BROCHURE containing all the facts about this important market, phone, write or wire:
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